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Opposition lawmakers celebrating on Friday in the upper house of the Japanese Diet after the government's proposals for political change were rejected on a 130-to-118 vote.

Hosokawa's Future Called Into Doubt as Reform Vote Fails

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his ambitious plans for political change in Japan took a big step backward on Friday as the upper house of parliament rejected a legislative package designed to check the nation's pervasive political corruption.

The defeat left Mr. Hosokawa a week to try to patch together a compromise version of his plan before the current session of the Diet, or parliament, ends next Saturday.

If he fails, it could be the end of the road for the highly popular prime minister and his seven-party coalition government. Mr. Hosokawa has promised to "take the responsibility" if no legislation on political change passes this session, and that euphemism in Japan often means resignation from office.

The turmoil comes just three weeks before Mr. Hosokawa is scheduled to visit the United States for a summit meeting involving the world's two richest nations. Mr. Hosokawa still plans to go to the White House on Feb. 11 for talks with President Bill Clinton, but nobody can say whether he will arrive in Washington as a political hero or a has-been.

The vote on Friday will also result in more delay before the government can focus on a stimulus plan aimed at reviving Japan's staggering economy. If the government was to fall and a new election was required this spring, business confidence and the stock market could take another deep swoon.

It was clear that Mr. Hosokawa had a tough fight on his hands in the upper house of the Diet, but it was startling for him to lose by a margin as large as the 130-to-118 vote recorded on Friday. In the end, 17 members of the Social Democratic Party broke with the prime minister and their own party leadership to vote against Mr. Hosokawa's plan.

Mr. Hosokawa was able to scare up a few votes from Liberal Democrats and splinter parties, but he could not offset a defection that large.

Socialists who voted against Mr. Hosokawa's plan said they did so because the new electoral system would make it harder for Socialists to win seats in the Diet. The Liberal Democratic members who broke with their leadership to vote on Mr. Hosokawa's side said they felt an obligation to get the long-standing issue behind them and move on to other issues, such as stimulating the economy.

In effect, Mr. Hosokawa has held the economy hostage to his political reform plan, refusing to take action on an economic stimulus bill until the electoral legislation is passed. This has helped create pressure to adopt the electoral package, but obviously not sufficient pressure.

Mr. Hosokawa, 56, who barely managed a smile three months ago when he got his electoral plan through the lower house, was equally pugnacious on Friday as opposition parties cautiously cheered their triumph on the floor of the Diet.

At a news conference, he showed no sense of betrayal, no anger toward the members of his coalition who voted against the electoral bills. Instead, he noted that "the session is not over yet" and pledged to pass a "reform" plan in the week to come.

Assessments of his chances varied. One that

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A Slow Pace On Rights by Beijing, but It May Suffice

By Clay Chandler and Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Four months ahead of a crucial decision by President Bill Clinton on trade with China, authorities in Beijing are slowly taking minimal steps aimed at meeting U.S. concerns about human rights.

The steps are halting, often ambiguous, sometimes unannounced, and they are likely to fall short of improvements called for by human rights organizations. But if

NEWS ANALYSIS

such steps continue they may ultimately supply Mr. Clinton with just enough to reject calls to punish China with stiff tariffs.

In recent weeks, Chinese leaders have made several moves that have been welcomed by Washington:

Earlier this month, they released prominent Tibetan political prisoners in Lhasa. This week they began talks with the International Committee of the Red Cross about conditions under which it might be able to make regular visits to monitor conditions in Chinese prisons. On Thursday they told Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen that they would permit U.S. Customs to inspect five prisons alleged to be producing goods for export in violation of U.S. law.

In addition, John Kanm, a U.S. businessman who has helped secure the release of a number of political prisoners, said in Beijing that he hoped to see others freed before the lunar New Year festival, which begins next month.

Taken together, these moves amount to incremental rather than fundamental change in China's policies on human rights. Hundreds of protesters who participated in the demonstrations for democracy in Tiananmen Square in 1989, along with several hundred Tibetans who supported independence, remain imprisoned. Beijing continues to impose strict controls over the press and expression.

Thursday, Mr. Bentsen and J. Stapleton Roy, the U.S. ambassador to China, hailed the inspection agreement as progress. "I trust that this pattern of cooperation will

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Russian Cabinet Told to Shore Up State Industry

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin told his new cabinet on Friday that it must find ways to help ailing industrial enterprises to increase their production, a clear indication of the government's shift in priorities from fighting inflation toward providing more state aid to Russia's inherited behemoths.

He urged ministers to try to avoid confrontation with the newly elected parliament, where communists and nationalists outnumber re-

formers in the lower house, the State Duma. Western diplomats and economists fear that Mr. Chernomyrdin's emphasis on state support for industry and agriculture, without the presence of a strict finance minister, will result in

After the cabinet shuffle, four scenarios for Russia's economy. Page 4

spiral inflation by April, a collapsing ruble and reduced living standards.

Aides to an otherwise silent President Boris

N. Yeltsin emphasized his continuing devotion to "economic reform" and his need to compromise with political reality in forming the new cabinet, dominated by Soviet-era bureaucrats and managers, after the strong showing of communists and ultranationalists in December's elections.

A debate began to swirl around the culpability of Western nations and institutions in the perceived collapse of Western-style and Western-endorsed economic reform, symbolized by the resignations of Yegor T. Gaidar as econ-

ics minister and of Boris G. Fyodorov as finance minister.

Mr. Fyodorov was particularly bitter about postelection comments by Strobe Talbott, the U.S. ambassador-at-large to the former Soviet Union and chosen to be the new No. 2 at the State Department.

"He actually stabbed us in the back," Mr. Fyodorov, 35, said of Mr. Talbott late Thursday night. After the strong showing of anti-

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Germany Opens Its Election Year in Political Knots

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

BONN — At the start of an election year that will decide the fate of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 12-year-old conservative coalition government, German politics seems to be staggering around in circles.

Rather than dealing quickly with the larger than expected economic and social problems that followed reunification in 1990, German political parties have been debating them endlessly.

They agree that budget cuts are necessary to reduce the country's growing deficits, then vote spending increases that require more cuts. They agree that Germany should have a seat on the United Nations Security Council, then debate inconclu-

sively whether German troops can take part in peacekeeping operations outside Germany.

Recently, the subject has been whether to move the capital from Bonn to Berlin, something West Germans swore for 40 years that they would do when their country was reunited. After it finally was, in 1990, many politicians had second thoughts.

Although the parliament had voted then to make Berlin the capital again, opponents mounted a fierce rear-guard action. These included Rhinelanders accustomed to running the country, taxpayer groups that thought the cost of \$11 billion was too much, and the Bonn branch of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

Last month, Mr. Kohl's government said it would move, definitely, between 1998 and 2000. Last week, leaders of all the

major parties in parliament met in Mr. Kohl's offices and decided yet again to move to Berlin, between 1998 and 2000. This time they really meant it — maybe. Another vote is scheduled in parliament for next week.

The paralysis has not been total but sometimes close to it. While millions of asylum-seekers streamed into Germany after the end of the Cold War, the parties debated endlessly about changing the constitution to tighten eligibility for asylum and finally lurched to a decision last summer. Mr. Kohl's government managed a decision last year to send 1,700 German peacekeeping troops to Somalia, but it will withdraw them when U.S. forces leave in March.

There is constant talk that the problems of dealing with far-right violence against foreigners, converting Eastern German

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Kiosk Assad's Son Dies In Auto Accident

Basel Assad, 33, the eldest son of President Hafez Assad of Syria, was killed early Friday in an automobile accident outside Damascus.

Mr. Assad was widely rumored within Syria as a successor to his father. (Page 2)

Torvill and Dean Win Title

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain captured the ice dancing title at the European Figure Skating Championships on Friday in one of the closest finishes in the event. The pair finished second in the free dance but won the championship over Oksana Grischuk and Evgeni Plavov of Russia.

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Money Report

Emerging markets for 1994 and beyond, executive relocation — pay packages, pensions, corporate costs. Pages 14-17.

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MAKESHIFT LIVING — A woman and her daughter huddling in a tent in a park in Santa Clarita, California. Thousands remain homeless from the earthquake. Page 3.

Japan's Economy: From Ideal to Chaos

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Many of the world's financial markets have recovered from a decade of excess in which problems were often measured in billions, or even hundreds of billions, of dollars. But Japan is now coping with an even more awesome debacle: the loss of at least \$6 trillion from one of the steepest plunges in stock and property values of this century.

And it is not over yet. The markets are just marking the anniversary of a crash that has sent stock and real estate prices down more than 50 percent, with no clear signs yet of a recovery. The rejection by parliament on Friday of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's political reform initiative will only serve to push that day further away.

The decline offers both insights into the Japanese financial system and puzzles that add to the uncertainty over Japan's troubled economic future.

When the markets first began their tumble in early 1990, some analysts predicted that the decline could ripple through financial systems around the globe. Yet with Wall Street and some European markets reaching new highs, those fears have proved overblown.

Even in Japan there has rarely been even a whiff of panic.

Nevertheless, analysts say, while the govern-

ment has taken a series of steps to dampen the effects of the crash, those efforts may have only stretched out the problems.

To give a sense of the dimensions of the crash, the American savings and loan crisis may end up costing about \$350 billion. The Third World debt crisis appears to have cost banks less than \$150 billion.

Some economists argue that the heavy-handed means the Japanese government has used — like pouring cash from government pension funds into the market, pressuring big investors

not to sell shares and concealing the full impact of the debacle on banks from the public — may have staved off an abrupt collapse, but at a huge cost that may undermine the financial system.

Japan's large commercial banks have been unable to lift the economy out of its recession because they have been so battered by a mounting toll of bad loans.

Many companies that poured their extra cash into securities investments in the boom

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Lorena Bobbitt Acquitted She Is Held for Mental Observation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANASSAS, Virginia — A jury found Lorena Bobbitt not guilty by reason of insanity on Friday of a "malicious wounding" charge for severing her husband's penis, hearing her plea that she had been driven mad by years of abuse.

Mrs. Bobbitt, a 24-year-old Ecuador-born manicurist, showed no emotion as the verdict was read at the culmination of a sexual mutilation trial that had been televised and watched by millions of viewers worldwide.

"We the jury find the defendant Lorena Lenore Bobbitt not guilty of malicious wounding as charged in the indictment, by reason of insanity," a court official said in a sonorous reading of the dry legal words that meant in human terms that Mrs. Bobbitt — and not her husband, John Wayne Bobbitt, 26 — was viewed as the greater victim.

In the end, after seven days of often lurid testimony and gory evidence and about seven hours of deliberation, the jury of seven women and five men accepted the defense argument that Mrs. Bobbitt had acted in the grip of "irresistible impulse" — in effect, temporary insanity — when she severed her husband's penis with a kitchen knife on June 23.

The trial judge ordered her held for up to 45 days observation at a mental health facility because of the temporary insanity finding — but she had escaped the shadow of the five-to-20 year prison term that a conviction

might have brought. Mrs. Bobbitt was led off in temporary custody to a mental institution.

Mrs. Bobbitt admitted she had cut off the penis and tossed it from her car as she fled. A policeman found the member and rushed it to the hospital where Mr. Bobbitt had been taken.

Surgeons reattached the penis, although doctors say the extent of Mr. Bobbitt's recovery remains to be seen.

The defense had contended, over strenuous prosecution objections and denials from the husband, that Mrs. Bobbitt had been driven mad by years of abuse that, she claimed, culminated that evening in a marital rape.

A jury last November acquitted her husband of marital rape on the night in question. But the prosecution in this case made little of that point and argued she had acted in calculated anger against her husband.

Prosecutors said Mrs. Bobbitt was a vengeful wife who attacked her husband out of anger. The prosecution said Mrs. Bobbitt's self-defense argument was not valid because Mr. Bobbitt was asleep when he was mutilated.

The prosecutor, Paul B. Ebert, said after the verdict that he has "a certain amount of sympathy for Mrs. Bobbitt, but that doesn't justify what she did."

"Hopefully, if she needs help, she will get it," Mr. Ebert said. (Reuters, AP)

In 'Kurdistan,' a Dream Takes Shape

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

ARBIL, Iraq — High in the treeless plateaus and snow-capped mountains of northern Iraq, Kurds are rebuilding their devastated towns and villages and drawing them together into a de facto state that stops just short of nationhood.

Almost three years after they rose up in the wake of the Gulf War and were crushed by the forces of President Saddam Hussein, close to 4 million Kurds live an autonomous, but precarious, existence.

They are dependent on \$145 million in annual emergency aid through the United Nations. Their lives are protected by U.S., British and French planes that fly daily over a shielded zone north of the 36th parallel to keep Iraqi troops at bay. And they are beset by internal strains and divisions, including a fundamentalist Islamic movement said to be sponsored by Iran.

Neighbors on all sides, including Syria, Turkey and Iran, feel threatened by their own Kurdish minorities, and so a strong independent Kurdish state whose borders are internationally recognized is a long way from reality.

Still, the nascent quasi-state of "Kurdistan," a dream of the Kurdish people for 75 years, is inexorably taking shape.

The Iraqi Kurds have an elected parliament evenly divided between two rival parties. They have kept 24 hospitals and smaller clinics running, despite shortages of drugs and spare parts for machines. They have a court system, a police force, and a 36,000-strong army formed from an uneasy merger of the two main groups of guerrilla fighters.

They run nearly 1,500 primary and secondary schools and have added a second and a third university. Some instruction is in the once-forbidden Kurdish language.

"We are proud of our achievements so far, but we still live under mortal threat from the Iraqi troops," Massoud Barzani, the 47-year-old tribal leader and head of the Kurdish Democratic Party, said in a recent interview.

He listed the Kurds' problems. There is the "double embargo," meaning the international sanctions imposed against Iraq and within that an internal embargo by Baghdad to undermine the Kurds' economy. In addition there is "the terrorist campaign launched

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	22.52	Up	0.20%
2,914.46		115.06	
The Dollar			
Use York	Fr. close	previous close	
DM	1.7542	1.7376	
Pound	1.4927	1.4968	
Yen	111.60	111.365	
FF	5.9585	5.9125	

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Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L Fr
Antilles	71.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5,000	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	5.00 R
Germany	900 CFA	Senegal	500 CFA
Gabon	300 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS
Greece	300 Dr	Tunisia	1,000 Dhs
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 12,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Est.)	\$1.70

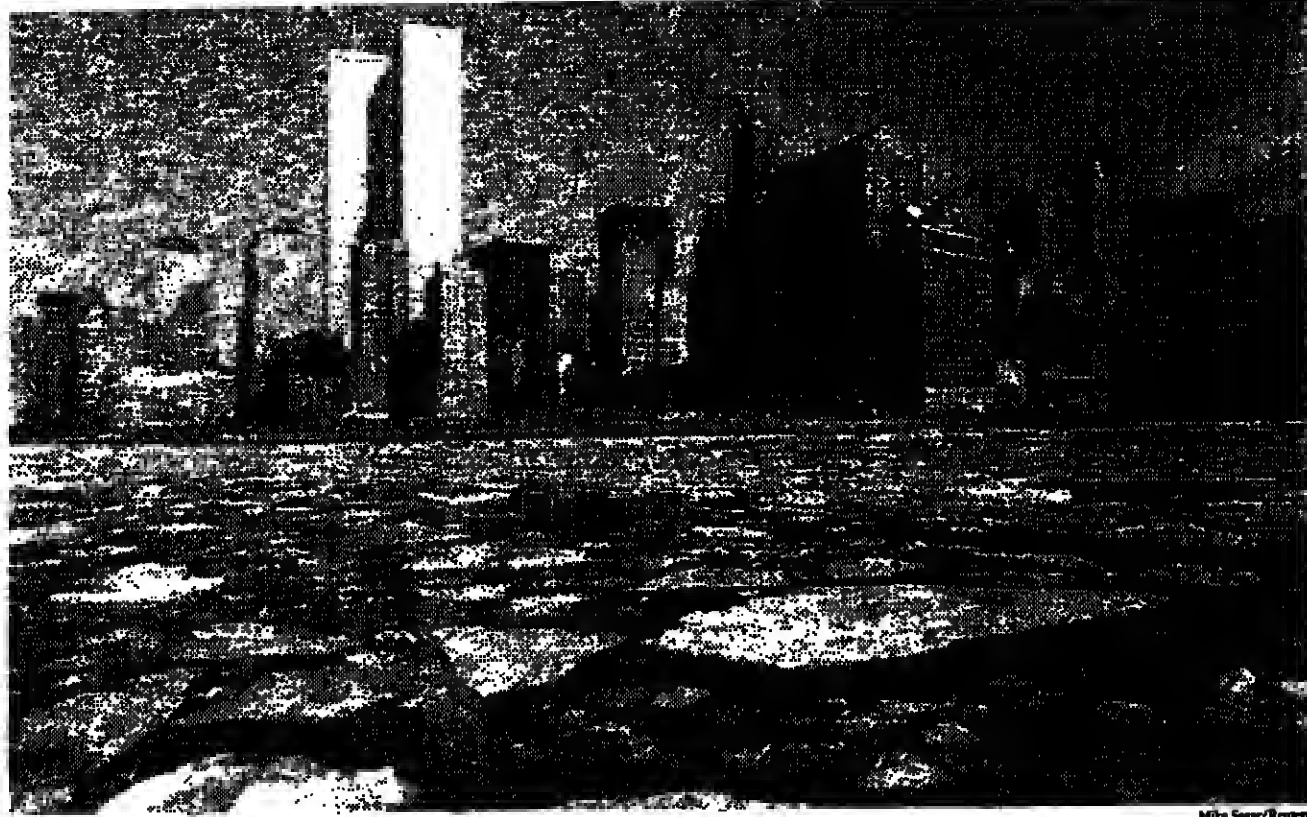
New York's Homeless Prefer Glacial Streets to Shelters

By Matthew Purdy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the bitter cold of night, the lights in the windows of Leggiadro, a boutique on the fancy upper reaches of Madison Avenue, cast their glow on \$40 tights, cashmere leggings and on Fred Nardella, a man wrapped in a green army surplus blanket who was trying to get some sleep in a cardboard box.

The deep-freeze gripping the Eastern United States has made venturing outside painful and driven many homeless people who usually live on the streets into shelters. Mr. Nardella and others asleep along Madison Avenue just after midnight Thursday were a remarkable sight. They were odd nocturnal visitors on the doorsteps of fine shops in an elegant neighborhood. A man whose head stuck out of his box like a tank driver's was asleep at the Hilde Gerst Gallery near 62d Street. On the next block, one person was sleeping in front of a ladies' sleepwear store called Amor Perfeito and another was under a window displaying silk ties at Addison on Madison. Further up the street, a man was asleep in front of a store advertising Waterford and Wedgwood.

It is not by chance that Mr. Nardella and others choose Madison Avenue over homeless encampments along the rivers in lower Manhattan. Just as with those who live or have businesses in the neighborhood, the homeless are drawn there by its safety and relative calm.



Ice chunks in the Hudson River testified to weather conditions Friday in New York. Some respite is predicted for the weekend.

"It's quiet," Mr. Nardella said. "You have the cops around all the time."

As the temperature sank to 1 degree Fahrenheit (minus 17 degrees centigrade) — a record low

for the second straight day in New York City — the bundles on Madison Avenue were part of a loose community of homeless people who would rather pit their survival instincts against the elements than

against dangerous city shelters. Although many homeless people responded to the cold by heading indoors, city officials said almost 2,000 fewer people were staying in shelters this week than the number

who regularly stayed two years ago. Mr. Nardella, who has been homeless since his apartment in the Bronx burned down six years ago, said he preferred the street because shelters "are not quiet."

"They're too crowded," he said. "They're too full. A couple of guys got robbed. Some guys got stabbed."

Mr. Nardella said he worked for a catering company and sometimes slept at the company's building. But most of the time he is on the street, where his array of winter gear and blankets is usually enough to keep him comfortable — but not on Thursday night.

Weekend Promises Relief

The mercury in much of the United States took a final dip below zero degrees Fahrenheit (minus 18 centigrade) on Friday before an expected weekend "thaw." The Associated Press reported. Temperatures in the East and Midwest should reach the between 20 and 30 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 6 and minus 1 degree centigrade) by the weekend.

At least 130 deaths have been attributed to the cold wave since last weekend. Many died in icy road crashes, some suffered heart attacks while shoveling snow and others froze to death.

The coldest spots in the lower 48 states were in the Northeast and Midwest early Friday. At 4 A.M., it was minus 36 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 27 centigrade) in Albany, N.Y., and in Indianapolis.

With the mercury at about 8 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 13 centigrade) in New York City, a water main break on Friday morning sent water gushing into the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, making the link between Brooklyn and Manhattan impassable.

WORLD BRIEFS

Powerful Quake Hits Moluccan Isle

JAKARTA (Reuters) — At least seven people were reported killed when a strong earthquake shook the Moluccan island of Halmahera on Friday, toppling buildings and triggering panic. Agency said the quake measured 6.8 on the Richter scale, with its epicenter about 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of the island of Tanna and about 2,500 kilometers northeast of Jakarta. The U.S. Geological Survey reported a reading of 7.3 on the same scale.

A resident of Halmahera in radio contact with the worst-hit area, around the town of Kao on the northern isthmus of the island, said that seven people had been killed. Officials in the area could not immediately be contacted, but there were unconfirmed reports that several buildings in Kao had been destroyed and at least two nearby villages evacuated.

Arab League to Reconsider Boycott

CAIRO (Reuters) — The Arab League has agreed to discuss easing a 40-year-old boycott of Israel at a meeting of its foreign ministers in March, the U.S. secretary of commerce, Ronald H. Brown, said Friday. Mr. Brown, who met with the Arab League secretary-general, Amr Abdel Meguid, on Thursday night, said he had secured a commitment that the League would consider lifting its boycott of third-country companies with major investments in the Jewish state.

"A decision will be made at the March ministerial meeting whether or not to continue the secondary and tertiary boycott," Mr. Brown said at a news conference. Mr. Abdel Meguid said that the meeting would take a collective decision on whether or not to lift its boycott of third-country companies with major investments in the Jewish state.

Jackson Said Ready to Settle Suit

LONDON (AP) — Michael Jackson has tentatively agreed to pay up to \$49 million to the boy, 14, who has accused him of sex abuse so that the boy will drop his lawsuit, a newspaper reported Friday.

The London tabloid Today said the boy signed a confidential interim contract agreeing to the out-of-court settlement. Mr. Jackson's attorney, Howard Weitzman, hung up on The Associated Press when reached at his home Friday. Additional attempts to reach him failed.

The paper said that lawyers for both sides were drawing up paperwork to ensure that the civil trial will be dropped. It said the settlement could fall through unless there is agreement on all the terms. The singer, 35, is accused in a civil suit of molesting the boy. Mr. Jackson denies any wrongdoing.

Military's MIA Team Backs End to Hanoi Embargo

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — As the United States steps up efforts to account for Americans missing in the Vietnam War, the U.S. military command in charge of the search has concluded that the mission would benefit more from lifting an economic embargo against Vietnam than from maintaining it.

Admiral Charles R. Larson, the Hawaii-based commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said that ending the 19-year-old embargo would give him an "operational advantage" in searching for Americans listed as missing in action in Vietnam.

Getting more Americans "investing, traveling and participating" in Vietnam, he said, "will give me a network of information that

will obviously help me to learn about the past, the present and perhaps the future."

The admiral was speaking following a three-day visit to Vietnam.

Although Hanoi has pledged to continue working to resolve the MIA issue as a humanitarian concern regardless of the embargo, Admiral Larson added, "it is also clear to me that a step forward by the United States would be well received and could not help but maintain or improve our good level of cooperation."

Washington imposed the embargo on North Vietnam 30 years ago and extended it to the entire country in 1975 after Communist forces toppled the U.S.-backed South Vietnamese government.

Vietnamese and U.S. officials and busi-

nessmen say the embargo no longer gives the United States much, if any, leverage in Hanoi. Washington has already lifted its objections to multilateral lending to Vietnam, allowing billions of dollars in loans to start flowing, and Vietnamese authorities are dealing with investors, traders and financiers from a growing list of interested countries.

At present, 2,238 Americans are listed as unaccounted for in Indochina from the war, of which 1,647 are missing in Vietnam.

Vietnamese Optimistic

The leader of Vietnam's Communist Party told a national conference Friday that the country was making progress in getting the United States to restore economic and diplo-

matic ties. The Associated Press reported from Hanoi.

"The process of struggle to get the United States to lift the embargo and normalize relations with Vietnam has made certain progress," said Do Muoi, the party general secretary.

It was the strongest statement by any Vietnamese leader to date concerning the embargo and came amid reports that President Bill Clinton will decide soon whether to ease the sanctions or lift the embargo altogether.

Mr. Muoi did not elaborate on the progress he cited but presumably was referring to favorable impressions Vietnam made on a series of visiting U.S. delegations during the past two months.

Assad Son Is Killed, Confusing Succession

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

Based Assad, the eldest son of President Hafez Assad of Syria and widely rumored within Syria as a potential successor to his father, was killed early Friday in an automobile accident outside Damascus.

The death of Mr. Assad, who was 33 and one of the most popular figures in his father's inner circle, comes as a sharp blow to President Assad at an especially difficult time, only days after the Syrian leader met in Geneva with President Bill Clinton in an attempt to put the Middle East peace process back on track.

Syrian and Israeli negotiators are due for their resumed talks next week in Washington, following a four-month suspension.

An official statement released in Damascus described the death as a "tragic accident." It added that President Assad would attend his son's funeral Saturday in Qardana, the elder Mr. Assad's birthplace near Latakia, on the Mediterranean coast.

President Assad is likely to spend part of next week in mourning, sources in Damascus said, but diplomats did not believe the incident would set back the peace talks.

Based Assad was an engineer and army officer who served as leader of the presidential guards, who are charged with security at the presidential palace. He seemed to have no particular political following of his own, but his picture, along with his father's, is a fixture in shops and storefronts across the country.

President Assad liked to be called Abu Basel, an Arabic construction that means "Father of Basal."

Sources in Syria said the younger Mr. Assad, whose hobbies included horse riding and driving fast cars, died in an automobile accident on the road to the Damascus airport.

"With deep grief and sadness," President Hafez al-Assad announced to the people the death of his son, engineer and paratrooper Basel al-Assad, said an official statement carried on state-run radio and television in Syria.

Patrick Seale, a journalist who wrote a biography of President Assad in 1988, said the Syrian leader had been very close to his son, the eldest of four boys in the family and the only one involved in government.

"I don't think anyone regarded Basal yet as a serious contender in the succession, because I don't think the president thinks dynastically," said Mr. Seale, who described the death as "more of a personal tragedy than a political one."

He added, "But he was a promising and popular young man, and he might have been someone to be reckoned with in another 5 or 10 years."

Because Mr. Assad, who is 65, has a history of heart trouble, there has been growing discussion in recent years about succession. He continues to rule Syria with unchallenged authority. In the last presidential referendum, in 1991, Mr. Assad won 99.9 percent of the vote.

While Mr. Assad has conferred increasing authority on his vice president, Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, many people in Damascus and other Syrian cities viewed Basal Assad as a popular choice to succeed his father, who seized power in Syria in 1970.

Students of Syrian politics in Beirut said the younger Mr. Assad had been seen increasingly in recent years, often alongside his father at public events.

Belgians Quit in Corruption Scandal

BRUSSELS (AP) — A Belgian corruption scandal claimed its first political victims Friday as Vice Prime Minister Guy Coûteaux and two other prominent leaders resigned. But the government was expected to survive.

The three, all French-speaking Socialists, have denied wrongdoing in the affair, which centers on bribes allegedly paid to their party to secure a 1988 helicopter contract for the Italian aircraft firm Agusta SpA.

Guy Coûteaux, minister-president of the French-speaking Walloon regional government, and his interior minister, Guy Mathot, quit after the Senate had lifted their parliamentary immunity.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from Beijing in Friday's editions misrepresented the point of an agreement to allow American customs officers to visit Chinese prisons. The visits are to ensure that Chinese prison factories are not making products for export to America.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Fungicide Washes Onto Dutch Coast

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Authorities stepped up cleaning the northern Netherlands coastline as thousands more plastic bags of potentially lethal pesticides could shortly hit Germany and Denmark.

Tens of thousands of bags, lost from a French ship last month and containing a toxic fungicide called Apron Plus 50 DS, washed ashore. Authorities believe a 100-kilometer (60-mile) stretch of Dutch beaches will have to remain closed over the weekend.

Officials said about 200,000 bags were still floating in the North Sea and could reach German and Danish shores in the next few days. Each white sack is 12 centimeters (5 inches) long and 8 centimeters wide. The container ship, the *Sherbro*, was impounded by Dutch authorities Thursday but was allowed to leave Amsterdam after its insurer posted a guarantee of 5 million guilders (\$2.5 million) for cleanup costs.

Spain will no longer require visas for Israelis, according to a letter of intent signed Friday in Madrid. Israelis will be able to enter Spain for up to 90 days without visas. The measure must be approved by the cabinet and ratified by parliament. Spaniards have been free to enter Israel without visas since November.

Air France will resume flights to Zaire at the beginning of April, the company's office said in a statement on Friday. The airline stopped its weekly service after a military revolt in the Zairian capital a year ago. Passengers have had to fly to Brazzaville, the Congolese capital across the Congo River, and reach Kinshasa by boat.

Most New York cabs will get halftone-proof partitions and emergency warning lights starting July 1. Coming after a year in which 42 yellow and gypsy cab drivers were slain, the measure will cover about half of the 11,787 yellow cabs in the city, the Taxi and Limousine Commission said. And starting April 1 all new yellow cabs must have emergency flashers on front and rear fenders.

Riottous Hindu militants paralyzed Bombay on Friday with a strike against the renaming of a university after a former low-caste leader. Streets of the city of 12 million people were deserted. The strike was mostly peaceful. About 28,000 police and troops manned junctions. At least 1,122 people had been arrested since Thursday.

(Reuters)

German Troops Kill A Somali Intruder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — German soldiers fired shots in anger for the first time in Somalia on Friday, killing a Somali who broke into a fuel depot at the German headquarters in Belet Uen.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said it was also the first time German soldiers had killed anyone abroad since the West German Bundeswehr armed forces were founded in 1955.

The leftist Green Party demanded that the government apologize to the family of the dead man and the Somali people, and use his death as an opportunity to immediately withdraw the troops.

Pending an investigation into the incident, the Defense Ministry said that all humanitarian aid provided by Germany as part of a United Nations effort in Somalia had been suspended.

The statement said guards with night-vision binoculars had fired warning shots after at least two people sneaked into the German camp at Belet Uen in central Somalia during the night.

One of the intruders later set off an alarm in the fuel depot and the guards aimed their fire in that direction, killing one of the Somalis.

"There have been many attempts to break in, but we have staved them off by firing warn-

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM
CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Interdenominational & Evangelical) Sunday School 10:30 a.m. / Kids Welcome. De Custerstraat 3, S. Amsterdam (tel. 020-40-15316) or 020-5514389.

MADRID
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Calle de la Puente, 2000 Madrid (tel. 01 55 2803). Madrid. Worship, 10:30 a.m. Rev. James Thomas, Tel. 559-5557.

MILAN
ALL SAINTS CHURCH (Anglican/Episcopal), during vacation will meet at Viale Mattei, 38, Milano in the Chapel of the Creative Imagination. Holy Communion Sundays at 10:30 a.m. and Wednesdays at 12:30 p.m. Sunday School, Youth Fellowship, Choir, Chorus, study groups, and community activities. All are welcome! Call (02) 655-2258.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical, Bible Fellowship, services in English 4:15 p.m. Sundays at Erlanger Str. 10 (U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 93 45 74.

MONTE CARLO
INT'L. Fellowship, 9 Rue Louis-Notari, Sunday Worship 11:00 a.m. & 6 p.m. Tel. 92.18.55.00.

PARIS and SUBURBS
HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical), Sun. 9:30 a.m. Holy Order, Meeting, Espérance de La Défense. Tel. 47.73.53.54 or 47.73.14.27.
SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), Masses Saturday Evening 8:30 p.m., Sunday, 9:45, 11:00, 12:15 and 5:30 p.m., 50, avenue Hoch, Paris 8th, Tel. 42.27.28.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Elise.

"VINCENT VAN GOGH'S SPIRITUAL JOURNEY" (United Universalist Worship service with Carolyn Boyle-Turner at 12 noon, January 16, Foyer de la Ville, 7 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11th, Tel. 46.34.00. Followed by afternoon visit of Musée du Prêtre in St. Germain-le-Vieux. Religious education for teens and children. Child care, meditation and spiritual growth groups. Social activities. For information call 43.79.59.37 or 42.77.96.77.

STRASSBOURG
ST. ALBAN (Anglican) at l'Eglise des Dominicains, Evard 10:30 a.m. Comm. Ebd. de la Vierge et rue de l'Université, Strasbourg (03) 58 52 42 40.

TOKYO
ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Iidabashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

TOKYO UNION CHURCH, near Omotesando subway stn. Tel. 3400-0407. Worship services Sunday 9:30 & 11:30 a.m., SS at 9:45 a.m.

VIENNA
VIENNA CHRISTIAN CENTER, A CHARISMATIC FELLOWSHIP FOR VIENNA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, "English Language" Tuesday evening, 7:30 p.m. at Laibergasse 17, 1170 Vienna, 600 p.m. Every Sunday, EVERYONE IS WELCOME. For more information call 43-1319-7410.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. 10 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care. Third Sunday 5 a.m. Evening, 23 avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel. 301 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE
ST. JAMES CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I, 11 a.m. Rite II, Via San Marco 19, 50122, Florence, Italy. Tel. 3655 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT
CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Ring 32, 60329 Frankfurt, Germany. U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Albes. Tel. 4989 59 01 24.

GENEVA
EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. 10 a.m. Holy Eucharist 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided. 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 59, 10194 Rome. Tel.: 536 493 0333 or 536 474 559.

MUNICH
THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Synagogue 4, 81545 Munich 90, Germany. Tel.: 4989 611 53 20.

ROME
ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided. 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 59, 10194 Rome. Tel.: 536 493 0333 or 536 474 559.

WATERLOO
ALL SAINTS CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 350 Grande Rue de Louvain, Chateaufort, Belgium. Tel. 322 384-3558.

WIEN/VIENNA
THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurt Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel. 43611 320 8574.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BARCELONA
FAITH FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL, 1000, Bona Nova Baptist Church, Carrer de la Ciutat de Barcelona 40 Pastor Lluís Borden, P. 410-1891.

BERLIN
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BERLIN, Rotherstrasse 13, (Siegfried) Bible study 10:45, worship at 12:00 each Sunday. Charles A. Warford, Pastor. Tel. 030-774-4670.

BONN/KÖLN
THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinstrasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:30 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor. Tel. (0228) 47021.

BRATISLAVA
Bible Study in English, Palffy Baptist Church Zrinského 2 1630-1745.

BREMEN
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Kirchgemeinde, Hohenthorstrasse Hermann-Böse-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) worship 12:30 Sunday. Ernst D. Walker, pastor. Tel. 0471-12877.

BUCHAREST
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strada Popa Rusu 22, 300 p.m. Contad Bill Richardson, Tel. 010-91-61.

BUDAPEST
International Baptist Fellowship, 11 Bimbo u. 58 (main entrance) Tapolcsány u. 7, immediately behind hotel entrance, 1030 Bible study, 6:00 p.m. Pastor Bob Zordan. Tel. 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BULGARIA
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sofia, Grand Narodno Sobornik Square, Workshop, 11:30. James Duke, Pastor. Tel. 704-3887.

CELLE/HANNOVER
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Windmolen Straat 48, Celte 1300, Ph. 05141 46416.

DARMSTADT
DARMSTADT/BERGSTADT BAPTIST MISSION, Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m. Darmstadt-Dietrichsdorf, Buschstr. 22, Bible study 9:30, worship 10:45. Pastor Jim Webb. Tel. 06155-8003216.

DÜSSELDORF
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English, 10:30 a.m. Bible study 11:00 a.m. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchterstrasse 10, 40225 Düsseldorf. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Elder, Pastor. Tel. 0214001 157.

FRANKFURT
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Södenstr. 11-18, 60329 Bad Homburg, phone: 08124-2270 or 08189-643320, serving the Frankfurt and Taunus areas. Sunday worship 9:45 a.m. Sunday school 10:30 a.m. Bible study - Friday 9:30 a.m. Housegroup - Sunday & Wednesday 19:30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declare His glory amongst the nations."

BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Am Deichstrasse 38, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday worship 11:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Dr. Thomas W. Hill, pastor. Tel. 069-548559.

HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at TABEA FESTSAL, AM ISFELD 19, Hamburg-Ohlsdorf. Bible study at 11:30 a.m. Worship at 12:30 each Sunday. Tel. 040-620516.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemendaal 54 in Wassenaar. Tel. 07175-78024.

MOSCOW
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, 1102, Kirov Gorky Building, 8/2 Dushanovskaya Uli. 5th Floor, H/6 Metro Station Barmatskaya Pastor Brad Starny Ph. (089) 150 3533.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Hobitz, 9 English Language Services. Bible study 15:00, Worship Services 17:00. Pastor's phone 808534.

PARIS and SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison, An Evangelical church for the English speaking community located in the western suburbs S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45, Children's Church and Nursery, Youth ministers Dr. B.C. Thomas, pastor. Call 47.51.29.53, or 47.40.15.29 for information.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, 6200 p.m., 123 av. du Maine, Mo Galle, Near the Tour Marignane. The evening service of International Baptist Church, Call 47.51.29.53 or 47.40.15.29.

PRAGUE
International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradská 68, Prague 3. At metro stop Jinch Podbabský Sunday, 11:00 a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 511 0353.

WUPPERTAL
International Baptist Church, English, German, Persian, Worship 10:30 a.m. Saterstr. 21, Wuppertal - Elberfeld. All denominations welcome. Hans-Dieter Freund, pastor. Tel. 02024989394.

ZÜRICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wiedikon (English), Scherzstrasse 4, Wiedikon 8150, Zurich. Sunday School & Nursery, Sunday 11:30 a.m. Scherzstrasse 25. Tel. 011 282525.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST Fellowship & Center in Europe includes:

BARCELONA: (03) 314154.
BRUSSELS: (02) 73400225.
FRANKFURT: (069) 60128 (069) 60129.
GENEVA: (022) 7741586. Next meeting: 23 Jan. 5pm & 11 am.
HAMBURG: (043) 79-2001 or (043) 79-1718.
LONDON: (021) 691-0719.
MUNICH: (089) 47-2444.
NEW YORK: (212) 691-1111.
NETHERLANDS: (071) 14-0988.
NURNBERG/FRANCONIA: (0911) 45 7337.
PARIS: (1) 42-77-95-77.
ZURICH: (011) 213 7333.
INFORMATION: (043) 021-55-1718.

ASSOC. OF INT'L. CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

BERLIN
AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of City Allee & Potsdamer Str. S.S. 9:30 a.m. Worship 11 a.m. Tel. 030-6135021.

BRUSSELS
THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School 9:30 a.m. and Church 10:45 a.m. Kollenberg, 191 tel. int. Mob. Tel. 673.05.81, 6.45.55, Jan 94.

COPENHAGEN
INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farnagade, Varbo, near Rådhus, Study 10:15 a.m. Worship 11:30. Tel. 31624765.

FRANKFURT
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Mühlenthor 14 (U-Straße 8), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel. (069) 589478.

GENEVA
EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Vevaise, Sunday school 9:30 in German 11:30 in English. Tel. 829 510.32.65.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Ct. Rd. W1P 0LP. Tel. 930, SS at 10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m. (Sept-April), 10 a.m. (May-June), 11 a.m. (July-Aug). Tel. 071-250 2791.

MOSCOW
MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, Upper Hall, Uli. Lefla Palace 5, bldg. 2, Workshop 9-11 a.m. S.S. Tel. 145-3592.

OSLO
American Lutheran Church, Finntunng, 15 Workshop & Sunday School 10 a.m. Tel. (02) 44 3584.

PARIS
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, Workshop 11:00 a.m., 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7, bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Västgötastr. 10, Stockholm. English speaking, worship services, Sunday 11:00 a.m. (Sept-April), 10 a.m. (May-Aug), 11 a.m. (July-Aug). Tel. 46 081 15 12 25 x 727 for more information.

VIENNA
VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday worship in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, international, all denominations welcome. Donatengasse 16, Vienna 1. Tel. 01 282525.

WARSAW
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, English speaking, workshop services, Sunday 11:00 a.m. (Sept-April), 10 a.m. (May-Aug) Sunday School 9:30 (Sept-May) Uli. Modowa 21. Tel. 43-29-70.

ZÜRICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workshop services, Sunday School & Nursery, Sunday 11:30 a.m., Scherzstrasse 25. Tel. (011) 282525.

THE AMERICAS / A MASTER OF 'SPIN'

2 Sides of the Story: Inman as Paranoid Or Public Servant

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In the 1970s and early 1980s, Bobby Ray Inman routinely served as a confidential source for Washington editors and reporters, providing guidance on sensitive stories involving U.S. intelligence.

"He certainly knew how to play the game," said John Walcott, a former reporter for Newsweek and The Wall Street Journal who often dealt with Mr. Inman. "If he stood out, it was only because he was better at what everyone else tried to do: spin you."

Perhaps it was no coincidence that much of the media welcomed President Bill Clinton's decision last month to name the former intelligence official as his defense secretary. "A first-rate choice," the Los Angeles Times said in an editorial. "Inman's reviews are extraordinary, almost hyperbolic," said The Washington Post in a profile. A New York Times report described him as "a well-connected Washington insider who has frustrated the press."

But after three years, Inman withdrew his name, saying, according to some colleagues, of "modern McCarthyism" in a strange and lengthy news conference, the press verdict turned harsh. A New York Times editorial called Mr. Inman's speech "a bizarre, with a mixture of vindictiveness, paranoia and wild conspiracy theory." The Wall Street Journal likened him to Captain Quixote.

Why didn't this press reveal this side of Mr. Inman sooner?

"I thought he was a good public servant," said Benjamin C. Bradlee, vice president of The Washington Post, who often discussed sensitive stories with Mr. Inman when Mr. Bradlee was the paper's executive editor. "I never saw this side of him. His dealings with me were completely nonpartisan, candid, comfortable, intelligent and very much for the good of both the press and the public."

Mr. Walcott, now with U.S. News & World Report, said he was "mystified" by Mr. Inman's news conference. "I had never heard him talk that way," he said.

Bill Kovach, a former New York Times Washington bureau chief who occasionally consulted Mr. Inman, said: "Any journalist I know of who dealt with Bobby Inman would be kindly disposed to his personality, his behavior and his obvious sincerity."

But a former New York Times reporter who dealt frequently with Mr. Inman described him as "the most thin-skinned guy in the world" and "the single biggest leak of intelligence information in the last 10 to 15 years."

Mr. Inman "would have been raked over the coals" for such leaks at his Senate confirmation hearings, this person said.

"I resent the leaked and manipulated image," Mr. Inman, a former director of the National Security Agency and deputy director of central intelligence, said in an interview. "It is fundamentally unfair in characterizing the relationship."

Mr. Inman said he had regularly provided guidance, at the request of senior editors, to The Washington Post, The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Newsweek, Time and U.S. News. "There was a trust built up over a period of years," he said.

Although this clearly helped burnish his reputation, Mr. Inman said, "I honestly don't think I tried to capitalize on it."

"While I was in an official capacity, I avoided the dialogue with reporters unless the editors asked me."

The extent of cooperation between Washington journalists and a high government official might surprise those who view the two sides as adversaries. "The truth is that the mainstream press actually bends over backwards on national security issues," said Stephen Hess, a Brookings Institution analyst.

Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor who has written extensively on intelligence, said he had "spent a good number of evenings" with Mr. Inman but that they in no way had a "chummy, cozy relationship." Mr. Woodward said he sometimes objected when Mr. Inman successfully appealed to Mr. Bradlee or other Post editors to delete material from Mr. Woodward's stories.

"He was a contact point," Mr. Woodward said. "It was well known among reporters. If you had sensitive information, he would respond and try to guide you and say that this is where national security could be harmed and this is where it won't."

"This was the Cold War. This was when the Russians might find out where our submarines are because we're going to print one word or code phrase in the newspaper. It was a dangerous era, and it would have been absolute madness for editors not to go to the government."

In 1981, Mr. Bradlee said, The Post held off on reporting that American hostages in Tehran had been freed until Mr. Inman assured him they had cleared Iranian airspace. "He did this for essentially patriotic reasons," Mr. Bradlee said. "I think it's crazy of us to try to make a crime out of being nice to the press."



Californians waiting their turn outside a federal disaster assistance center in Northridge, the epicenter of the earthquake.

Slow Aid Angers L.A. as Toll Rises to 55

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Angry crowds besieged federal aid centers for a second day Friday as officials scrambled to speed aid to victims of a disaster that killed 55 people and forced more than 20,000 into makeshift camps.

As more strong aftershocks jolted the city, thousands of people lined up at newly opened offices seeking help, but most were turned away with little more than application forms and appointments to return days later.

Officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, mindful of the criticism they faced in the aftermath of the hurricane designated Andrew in 1992, pleaded for patience, saying they needed more time to ease the city's plight.

Nearly 1,000 tired and desperate earthquake victims, many of whom had waited in line since before dawn, were barred from one disaster aid center. Confusion reigned for a while at the center, which was housed in a hard-hit Northridge area as police men pleaded with federal aid officials not to make an announcement that only people with appointments would be let in.

"We are trying to stop a riot here," said a police sergeant, Bruce Cowan, as about two dozen National Guard troops armed with M-16 rifles patrolled the area.

After more than an hour, many people in line grudgingly boarded buses for other centers. But some people resisted. "I'm not going to get in the back of a line," said Marcia Lannom of Northridge.

It was the second day of trouble for Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster aid centers trying to accommodate people seeking state and federal earthquake assistance.

The toll from the magnitude-6.6 quake — the strongest to hit Los Angeles in more than two decades — climbed to 55 dead and more than 7,000 hurt, 500 of them with serious injuries.

Motorists were again trapped in nightmarish traffic jams as they were rerouted around sections of freeway. Commutes that used to take 45 minutes lasted up to four hours.

In Washington, an official of the emergency management agency said that the Los Angeles earthquake had damaged or destroyed many more homes than originally thought.

"This disaster is much larger than I think anybody anticipated," said Richard Krimm, the agency's associate director for response and recovery.

Mr. Krimm said he had initially learned that 25,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed in Monday's quake. Although he declined to give a new estimate, he said, "I think it's more than that, just based on the calls and all the people coming for disaster applications."

The official said that the aid centers were being expanded and that mobile centers would go to parks where newly homeless people were camping out.

On Thursday, thousands of people besieged the aid centers, and lines became so long that some people were bused to other facilities. To cope with the demand, the emergency management agency opened a 12th center Friday and urged people to call an 800-number for appointments.

Quake victims complained those solutions were no help, saying that the phone number was jammed and that appointments in some cases were days, if not weeks, away.

At the Northridge center, near the earthquake's epicenter, tempers were short even before people knew they were not going to get in. "I don't have a house. I don't have anything. I don't want an appointment," said Hollis Lannom of Granada Hills.

It was a replay of Thursday, when 40 people were still waiting in line at the Northridge center when it closed late that night.

"Give us some information!" Tom Fiore yelled Thursday, banging on a door. "That's all we're asking!"

A Tough First Year, Clinton Admits, But He Likes Job

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, marking his first anniversary in office, said his best political moment in the previous 365 days had been when Congress approved his economic plan in August.

He added that he had had a tough but rewarding year. He also complained about the agonizing confirmation process for presidential nominees and the distractions of partisan attacks.

"The only thing that really steams me is what it does to my wife, my daughter, my family," Mr. Clinton told a caller on "Larry King Live," a television interview show.

In the hourlong appearance Thursday, Mr. Clinton said that despite the frustrations of the presidency, "I like the job."

"The bad days are part of it. It's humbling and educational," Mr. Clinton reflected on the past year and said he found the biggest surprise of being president was "it's a little tougher to change things here than I thought," because of what he described as the Washington "culture."

But he said he was proud of having got his economic stimulus package through Congress last summer, an event that he said had paved the way for other legislative victories such as the North American Free Trade Agreement.

He also said that being president "is a very different life," but that he was proud of how his family had adjusted since leaving Arkansas where, he said, "we had a good family life."

Mr. Clinton also dealt with subjects ranging from the death of his mother to the qualities of his attorney general, Janet Reno.

He pledged to work with Robert B. Fiske, a Republican appointed by Ms. Reno as special counsel to investigate the Clintons' financial dealings when Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas.

Mr. Clinton complained that political criticism such as that being leveled in the so-called Whitewater affair "apparently is part of the price of being in public life in the late 20th century in the United States."

The president said he did not know what had prompted Bobby Ray Inman, a retired admiral and former deputy director of central intelligence, to withdraw as his nominee for secretary of defense. But he praised Mr. Inman as "a four-star admiral who gave 30 years of service to his country."

Mr. Clinton said he was concerned about the "excessive" demands of the confirmation process. "These standards are always being raised and heightened," he said.

"The process takes too long now," Mr. Clinton said. "I think maybe it's time to have a bipartisan look at this appointments process."

The president spoke fondly of his mother, Virginia Kelley, who died earlier this month after a long fight with breast cancer. He said that he had had "a wonderful talk" with her the night she died and that the best day for him personally in the past year had been Christmas, "because we had our families here."

He said the high point, politically, was the approval by one vote last summer of his economic program, which he said had broken the logjam for other issues.

"Are you happy?" Mr. King asked Mr. Clinton.

"Ob, yes," said the president. "And grateful for the chance to serve."

(AP, Reuters)

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Republican Rejects Feeler for Pentagon Job

By Ann Devroy and John Lancaster
Washington Post Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — Warren B. Rudman, a former Republican senator from New Hampshire, has told the White House he is not interested in becoming secretary of defense, as asked by President Bill Clinton, one of the most public job searches that have been the president's hallmark.

At the same time, senior administration officials have strongly urged Deputy Defense Secretary William J. Perry as a replacement for Defense Secretary Les Aspin, suggesting that Mr. Perry remain in his post as a leading candidate if none of the outsiders from the corporate and political world works out.

The search for a new nominee to replace Mr. Aspin, who had resigned in August, was planned to begin Tuesday, was necessitated by the withdrawal of Mr. Clinton's earlier choice for the job, Bobby Ray Inman.

According to administration sources and associates of Mr. Rudman, the White House chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, asked the former senator Wednesday if he wanted to be considered. Mr. Rudman, officials said, asked for time to think about it but called the White House the same day to decline. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and the Armed Services Committee chairman, has also told Mr. McLarty he did not want to be considered.

Mr. Perry, a mathematician by training, is a bookish, soft-spoken defense intellectual with broad experience in industry, academia and government. During the Carter years, Mr. Perry was an undersecretary of defense for research, where he played an important role in developing stealthy, radar-evading technologies.

Mr. Perry, 66, is a leading advocate of defense industrial policy — preserving the capacity to build weapons even if they are not needed right now — and is highly regarded in the business. He also is seen as a tough-minded advocate of broad reforms in the way the Pentagon develops and buys weapons.

Most of Mr. Perry's defense experience, however, is in the realm of management, technology and acquisition.

Officials said the list still included a half-dozen names of elected officials and some figures from the corporate world, including John Young, former head of Hewlett-Packard Co., and Bernard Schwartz of Loral Corp., a New York defense firm.

POLITICAL NOTES

House in No Hurry on Anti-Crime Legislation

WASHINGTON — Even though crime and drugs have moved to the forefront of the public's concerns, the House of Representatives is in no rush to take up a \$23 billion anti-crime bill that the Senate approved in the autumn.

But the political appeal of the issue, which about one American in five ranks as the nation's most important, according to recent CBS News polls, dictates that the House will try to fashion a measure comparable to the Senate's.

To get there, Democratic leaders will have to find common ground on which white liberals and blacks will be comfortable. It may not be easy. The emphasis in the Senate bill on longer sentences and more death penalties offends many House Democrats.

Other provisions in the Senate bill have broad support — financing for "boot camps" for first offenders, for example, and federal assistance to put more police officers on the street — and these may buttress the political imperative in the House. (NYT)

Clinton 'Acts Weak,' Republican Whip Says

WASHINGTON — The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, said Friday that President Bill Clinton talks tough but "acts weak" on crime and proposed an anti-crime package including use of military bases for stockades and life in prison for two-time violent felons.

Mr. Gingrich, a Georgian, also called for tough welfare reforms, saying that all recipients should be required to work and that no direct aid should be given to women under 18 years old.

"We must shatter the culture of violence and re-establish safety and security for innocent Americans," Mr. Gingrich said in a speech to the Republican National Committee. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Former President Richard Nixon, in Yorba Linda, California, marking the 25th anniversary of his inauguration, in an oblique reference to the Watergate scandal. "Was it worth it? Politics is never going to be heaven, and sometimes it's hell. But it was worth the trip." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

• A woman pleaded no contest to 30 felonies related to taking indecent liberties with 16 children and was sentenced to 7 years in Edenton, North Carolina. Elizabeth Kelly became the third defendant in the Little Rascals Day Care Center child-abuse case to go to jail.

• With the publishing of a new "clinical practice guideline" on how to diagnose and manage patients in the early stages of HIV, the U.S. Public Health Service says that ignorance of medical particulars will no longer be a good excuse for doctors and nurses to avoid taking care of people infected with the AIDS virus.

• The Medical University of South Carolina is testing pregnant women to determine drug use without their consent, according to a complaint filed with the National Institutes of Health. The complaint alleges that the procedure amounts to illegal human research.

• A stamp mistakenly released with the wrong portrait could become one of the most valuable ever because the Postal Service has said it ordered it withdrawn, philatelist said. The Postal Service has said it ordered it withdrawn, philatelist said. The Postal Service has said it ordered it withdrawn, philatelist said. The Postal Service has said it ordered it withdrawn, philatelist said.

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Women selling bread on the streets of Moscow on Friday. The vendors offer loaves at double the normal price to people who want to avoid waiting in freezing temperatures in long lines at bakeries.

Where the Kremlin Goes From Here: 4 Scenarios

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, a conservative industrialist, has formed a new Russian cabinet dominated by like-minded men.

Almost no one expects the Communist "old guard" to seek to restore the Soviet system; even the Communists in parliament proclaim themselves reformers.

"A market economy has been created in Russia," said Boris G. Fyodorov, the reformist finance minister who resigned in disgust Thursday. "I doubt that anybody will have the power and will to stop the reforms, fix prices, fix rates, remove hundreds of thousands of companies and hundreds of banks."

But scenarios of what the new team can do range from mildly rosy to apocalyptic.

Scenario No. 1: Things Get Better

Some economists here argue that Russia over followed a true shock-therapy regime because politicians and the people themselves understood that it could never work here. Russia is too big and too different, they argue, to follow some Western formula. Society could not stand the shock of large-scale unemployment, nor does industry need rebuilding from the ground up.

"I am a democrat myself, and in our opinion there are certain classical prescriptions already tested in the West," said Vladimir Lyenko, a deputy in the legislature and one

of the more thoughtful proponents of "centrist" or "gradual" reform.

"But the fact is that Russian society is not yet ready for such a transition, and we cannot do it by force," he said. "If we are going to ignore the traditions of our nation, our roots, myths and prejudices, we would repeat the Bolshevik experience of 1917."

Centrists hope that now, without the meddling of foreign experts and Western-memorized reformers, experienced operators such as Mr. Chernomyrdin will be able to chart a gradual path to the market.

The hope is that they will develop a rational industrial policy, giving the state a substantial role for years to come and preserving Russia's scientific and technical base. They will select the best features of the market, allowing enterprises room for initiative, but will protect industries from foreign competition and insulate workers from the ups and downs of capitalism.

The difficulty with this scenario is that it has been tried, without success, for most of the past decade, under Soviet general secretaries as well as Russian presidents.

Scenario No. 2: 'Ukrainization'

Other economists believe that reformers' loss of influence will lead to a rapid "Ukrainization" of Russia's economy. Subsidies to money-losing factories, which conservatives managed to protect even during the reforms, will fuel inflation without shoring up pro-

duction or employment. The ruble's value will plummet. Foreign investment will be scared off.

This disaster will force President Boris N. Yeltsin or the parliament, or both, to realize that the architects of the free-market transition were right all along. The reformers will be given another chance, this time with less interference from the industrialists, and Russia will return to the path of free-market reform.

Scenario No. 3: A Strong Hand

The industrialists lead Russia down Ukraine's path, as in the second scenario. Crime, corruption and cynicism grow. The regional fragmentation of the nation, temporarily braked by Mr. Yeltsin with tough measures last autumn, accelerates. Voices increasingly call for a strong hand, for order, for national-patriotic or fascist solutions.

"There could be a social explosion," said Gheh Yakumov, a reformist lawmaker. "The situation may destabilize, the army may step in and other forces, too. The situation is dangerous."

A dictatorship, too, is certain to fail in the long run, most experts here believe. If success is measured in economic prosperity, Russians have now seen too much of the outside world, and they have tasted too much freedom to be stuffed back behind an Iron Curtain. But such lessons might be learned only

after long, costly and bloody experiments in civil strife or authoritarian rule.

Scenario No. 4: The Muddle Continues

The conservatives have the upper hand, but Mr. Yeltsin insists that he still backs the free market. The government zig-zags one way, zags another. The Duma, the lower house of parliament, opposes privatization, but the parliament — dominated by regional officials and barons of industry — blocks the Duma. In payment, Mr. Yeltsin does not give more power and privileges to the regional Mr. Chernomyrdin eases credits for failing industries, but not so much as to push Russia over the brink of hyperinflation.

Cushioned by vast oil and gas reserves, Russia, unlike Ukraine, can slide along this way for a long time, with a declining standard of living. Brave foreign firms, betting on the long term, continue cautiously to invest. Meanwhile, private business fruitfully grows, increasing the constituency for reform. But the gap between rich and poor grows, too, increasing the appeal of the nationalists.

Of course, in a country as contradictory as Russia where the nation's age can be counted as more than 1,000 years or barely 2; where anything that seems certain in Kaliningrad can be disproved half a world away in Khabarovsk, and where so much still turns on Mr. Yeltsin — any predictions are almost certain to be proved wrong.

RUSSIA: As Cabinet Focuses on Industry, West Asks, 'Who Lost Reform?'

Continued from Page 1

reform parties in the elections, Mr. Talbot said the lesson for Russia might be "less shock and more therapy," a quip that received enormous play in Russia.

As stated, it implied that "shock therapy" had been applied by the reformers in Russia and had created significant popular hardship, though Mr. Talbot stressed that his statement was a call for broader — not slower — reform, with more attention to social protections.

Mr. Talbot, after unhappy reactions from Moscow and other administration officials, especially within the Treasury Department, retracted the essence of the remarks. But by then, Mr. Fyodorov said, "they were publicized very much by the opposition." Without meaning to, Mr. Fyodorov said, Mr. Talbot "helped the opposition, and he helped certain forces to influence the decision-making process here."

Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Fyodorov have argued that they have never been able to apply real "shock therapy," at least not after the spring of 1992, and that Russia has been hurt by too little radical economic reform, not too much.

"When Strobe Talbot says less shock and

more therapy," Mr. Fyodorov said bitterly, "I'd like to ask him what kind of shock therapy it is when inflation is 20 percent a month, where there have been only five bankruptcies up until now, when official unemployment is only 1 percent? Or is he not familiar with shock therapy in other countries?"

Mr. Talbot could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Gaidar was more restrained. "If the democrats had been united and had run the election campaign better," he told the Interfax news agency Friday, "the president would be in a better position now."

Two Western advisers to the outgoing government and close to the reformers, Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University and Anders Aslund of the Stockholm School of Economics, submitted their resignations Friday to Mr. Yeltsin, saying that "the aims and policies announced by the prime minister are strongly contrary to our views."

In separate telephone interviews, they said that no official had asked them to resign. They have been asked to continue working with a group of Russian economists and are seeking

foundation support for continued research and congressional office space in Moscow.

Mr. Sachs said the Talbot remarks were unfortunately seen in Moscow by the reformers "as an abandonment of these people." But he said the largest responsibility for the collapse of this effort at classic reform lay with the International Monetary Fund, which had been charged with implementing Western efforts to help economic change in Russia.

"This is a massive failure of Western efforts," Mr. Sachs said. "There was nothing inevitable in this result. We had a lot of ability to affect things and failed to do it. But the IMF, which held back \$15 billion in Western aid this year, always claimed that everything was going fine and fails to see any consequences to their failure to deliver aid."

IMF officials have made no public comment but are said to be disappointed with the make-up of the new cabinet. An IMF delegation due to arrive here next week may postpone its visit, since there is no finance minister yet and no 1994 budget. But Western diplomats said the chance of \$15 billion in promised aid being released by the IMF any time soon was "slim to none."

The Rapid Aging of East Asia Crisis Threatens to Brake Economic Growth

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Countries in East Asia with young, labor-rich economies that have been expanding faster for longer than any other part of the world in recent years have got used to thinking about a future of unlimited growth.

But officials and economists are warning that rapidly aging populations in many parts of the region threaten to put a brake on growth, raise costs and strain the ability of governments and societies to cope with new legions of senior citizens.

As in most Western nations, economic development in East Asia and the accompanying rise in living and education standards have sharply reduced birth and mortality rates. With people having fewer children and living longer, the region is undergoing a graying revolution that will be far larger in scope than in the West, officials and analysts say.

Because economic growth and social change in East Asia have occurred much faster than in Western nations, the aging process also will be much quicker.

It is estimated that it will take 86 years in Britain and 68 in Sweden to move from having 10 percent of the population aged 60 years and over, to having 20 percent of the population in that bracket.

In Japan, the same demographic

shift will take only 25 years and in Singapore 21 years.

"Systems for providing for the elderly, which developed over the better part of a century in Europe will, therefore, need to be delivered in only 20 years in rapidly developing Asian countries," said John McCallum, a demographer at the National Center for Epidemiology and Population Health at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Since East Asia has a much larger elderly population than that of Western Europe or North America, the impact of the aging problem will be greatly magnified.

In China in 1990, just over 100 million of the 1.1 billion population, or 8.9 percent, were over age 60. By 2025, according to UN projections, the comparable figure will rise to 289 million, or 19.1 percent of a 1.5 billion population.

In Indonesia, for the same period, the numbers of those aged 60 and above will increase to nearly 39 million, from 11.6 million, while in Japan they will increase to 38.1 million, from 21.2 million.

In Singapore and South Korea — two of the increasingly affluent newly industrialized "tiger" economies of East Asia — the ratio of the elderly is set to grow dramatically over the next 30 years.

Those aged 60 and above as a proportion of the total population will rise to nearly 27 percent in

Singapore by 2025, from 8.7 percent in 1990. In South Korea, the rate will rise to 21.6 percent, from 7.5 percent.

The United Nations does not compile similar figures for Taiwan or Hong Kong, the other two "tiger" economies, because neither is a member of the world body. But analysts said these nations, too, have rapidly aging populations.

Officials are concerned that as East Asia ages, savings rates will drop and more resources will have to be devoted to care of an elderly and unproductive population. As a result, the region may lose its competitive edge.

Speaking recently of the situation in Singapore, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong noted that the population of the island-state was now substantially younger than the developed countries, which gives us an advantage over them. He added, however, that in the next decades, "the gap will narrow and eventually almost disappear."

"This aging population will have serious implications for our economic vigor and competitiveness," he warned.

Sanjoy Chowdhury, chief economist for the Asia-Pacific region in the Singapore office of Merrill Lynch & Co., said that in China Japan and the four "tiger" economies, "growing medical care costs, including the need to build more homes for the elderly, rising pension payments and more welfare spending, could dampen economic growth in the coming decades."

He said the economic and social costs would be greatest for those East Asian countries that had the least-developed pension savings and social security schemes. With the exception of Japan and Singapore, such programs in the region are rudimentary.

The rapid aging of the population will challenge the traditional East Asian social support system in which families, rather than the state, assume responsibility for caring for the elderly.

GERMANY: Political Knots

Continued from Page 1

to a free market economy during the worst recession since the end of World War II, and other unexpected consequences of the post-Cold War period may be solvable only by a "grand coalition" government.

Such a coalition would unite Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel's Free Democrats, the opposition Social Democrats and perhaps other groups as well. It would be necessary in any case if neither of the big parties won enough votes to form a coalition with the Free Democrats, who have played a balancing role since the 1960s.

"Nobody wants a grand coalition, but it could become unavoidable," said Wolfgang Schäuble, the parliamentary floor leader of the Christian Democrats.

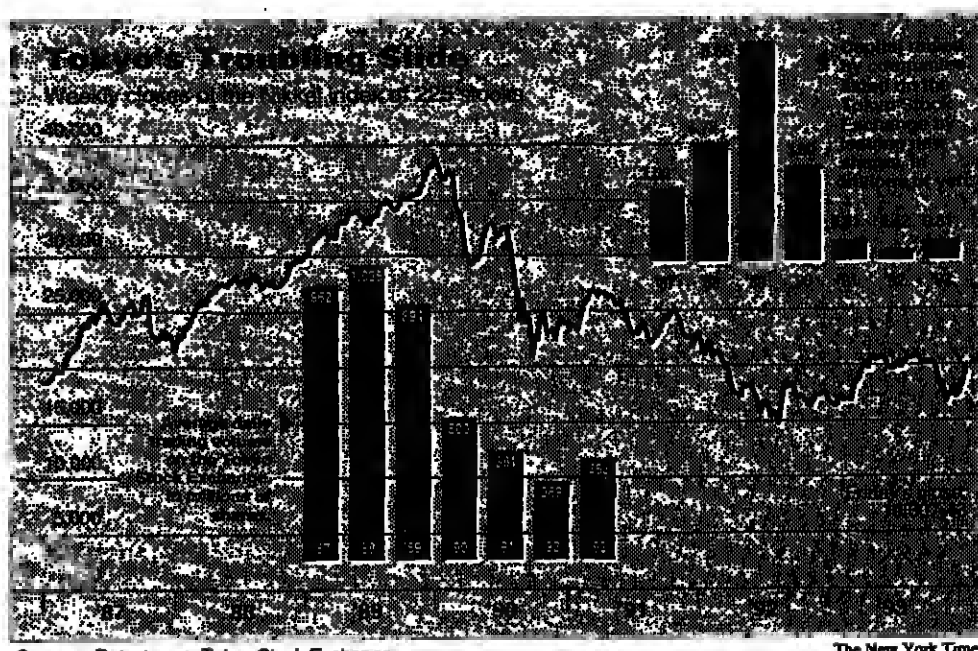
That will not happen if Rudolf Scharping, the 47-year-old premier of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, who became the Social Democrats' leader last summer, has his way. He hopes that a string of state elections beginning in Lower Saxony on March 12 will bring his party to a 40 percent share of the national vote for the first time since the 1970s and put an end to the Kohl era.

Mr. Scharping has begun moving his party from the fringes of the left, where it had been since its last chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was replaced by Mr. Kohl in 1982. But so far, he has not been able to get it to agree to a larger UN peacekeeping role for Germany.

German Police Raid A Neo-Nazi Network

POTSDAM, Germany — The police smashed a distribution network for neo-Nazi propaganda and confiscated weapons in raids across the north and east of Germany, officials said Friday.

Premises and post office boxes were searched Thursday in 52 raids aimed at the group Direct Action/Middle Germany. The Brandenburg Interior Ministry said material urging racial violence had been sent to Bonn for possible action.



Sources: Datastream; Tokyo Stock Exchange

The New York Times

CRASH: Japan Economy's Fall From Ideal to Chaos

Continued from Page 1

years are now finding it difficult to revive their core industrial businesses because of their weakened financial condition. In addition, the reputation of Japan's respected economic planners has been badly damaged.

"The government and the Bank of Japan thought we could have a soft landing," said Mikio Wakatsuki, chairman of the Japan Research Institute's board of counselors and until recently the deputy governor for international affairs at the Bank of Japan. "We thought we could make it a painless decline. It was maybe a misjudgment."

Takaaki Wakasugi, a professor of finance at Tokyo University and the University of Michigan, said, "In the late 1980s, people were living in a dream. They did not understand reality. Right now, in a sense, we're in a state of chaos because of that."

While things have been surprisingly calm on the surface, the biggest victims of the crash, commercial banks, are likely to be impaired for years, analysts say. Japanese banks have been pulling back from the foreign markets they were attacking just five years ago. And corporate Japan's overseas shopping spree for landmark commercial buildings, golf courses, Treasury bonds and Hollywood studios, much of it fueled by bank lending, has slammed to a halt.

At home, the banks have undermined their futures by continuing to support, often with loans at nominal interest rates, dozens of companies that became badly overextended through reckless property and stock speculation in the boom years.

The banks have been hit in two ways. They frequently take property as collateral for loans. The plunge in real estate prices has meant that the collateral on many bad loans is often worth less than half of the loans' face value.

In addition, the banks have put a significant portion of their capital — the foundation for their loan growth — into the shares of their corporate customers. With stock prices having fallen, the banks' capital has tumbled, making it harder for them to lift the economy from its malaise.

Companies, too, have had to adjust to the new reality of deflation in the financial markets. Many companies, for instance, were lured into making huge investments in stocks, property and golf courses; they have now refocused on their core businesses.

Corporate treasurers, who had spent freely because raising capital in the stock market was so cheap in the boom years, are being more tight-fisted about investments in research and new operations.

The property market has been even more severely affected. Not only have commercial property prices plunged more than 50 percent in big cities like Tokyo

and Osaka, but almost no transactions are taking place.

It all began with the growth of Japan's so-called bubble economy during the 1980s. Behind the rise had principally been low interest rates and the booming economy of the United States, where Japan sends a large portion of its exports.

In September 1985, the Reagan administration and Japanese officials agreed to send the value of yen soaring against the dollar to make Japanese products more expensive for foreigners, "clamping exports. Foreign-made goods became cheaper in Japan, lifting imports."

In fact, there was a temporary reduction in Japan's surpluses, but the shock was a catastrophe for Japanese exporters. They could adjust to a stronger yen, but they needed time, and they needed to make huge investments to improve their efficiency.

The solution was steep reductions in interest rates by the Bank of Japan. Companies did make productive investments — in fact, they overinvested, building more factory capacity than domestic or foreign markets could absorb.

But the policy also set off a speculative orgy by flooding the markets with cash.

As investors bid stock prices higher, companies raised record sums by selling new shares: 8.85 trillion yen, or \$62 billion worth, in 1989 alone.

The government finally recognized the artificial nature of the market's rise and the possibility of an uncontrolled collapse, and began trying to ratchet down the market by the second half of 1989.

The Bank of Japan began to raise its discount rate, and in the first week of 1990 investors got the message. In the first two years of the market plunge, stock and property prices lost 61.7 trillion yen in value, or nearly \$4.9 trillion, according to the Economic Planning Agency.

Since then, it has become impossible for companies to raise fresh capital by selling new shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Nikkei stock market index has fallen 51 percent from its peak of 38,915.87, on the last trading day of 1989, to Friday's close of 19,307.

Publicly, government officials pledged fidelity to the principles of free-market economics. But it soon became clear that the Finance Ministry had ordered various government pension funds to pour money into the stock market starting in 1992. Still, the market fell.

"Officially, of course, the Ministry of Finance denies their intervention, but now they have a very big problem on their hands," said Nobuhiko Matsuno, the former head of the ministry's securities bureau and now senior executive director of the Japan Development Bank.

"The financial system is very fragile," he said.

JAPAN: A 'No' on Reform

Continued from Page 1

seemed to sum up the general mood in the Diet hallways came from a Socialist Diet member, Noriyuki Nakao.

"Right now," he said, "this place is running over with confusion."

Judging from immediate public reaction, Mr. Hosokawa still seems to have the people on his side. Person-on-the-street interviews in Tokyo and the western city of Kanazawa showed that many people are deeply angry at the Diet members who voted against the package.

If a big public and media reaction builds up, and if the business community brings pressure on the politicians to finish the electoral bills and move on to the economy, Mr. Hosokawa could use that to his advantage in negotiating with the various parties next week.

But the negotiations will be complicated. The opponents of Mr. Hosokawa's proposals include not only the opposition parties but also a bloc of liberal Diet members from the Social Democratic Party, the largest single party in Mr. Hosokawa's rather unwieldy coalition.

The chief opposition party, the Liberal Democratic Party, is the largest recipient of corporate contributions and hopes to water down provisions in the plan to restrict fund-raising. But the Socialists and some other members of Mr. Hosokawa's coalition say a bill without tough controls on contributions would be no reform at all.

Similar disputes surround Mr. Hosokawa's plan to redraw every legislative district for the lower house of the Diet.

The question is whether Mr. Hosokawa can steer a middle route that wins some Liberal Democratic support without alienating too many members of his own coalition.

CHINA: Actions on Rights

Continued from Page 1

continue," Mr. Bensten told the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Mr. Clinton, in an executive order signed in May, stated that China must comply with previous commitments to end exports produced by prison labor or lose its most-favored-nation trading status. The order cites six other conditions, including allowing freedom of emigration from China, releasing or accounting for political prisoners, protecting the religious and cultural heritage of Tibet, and permitting the free flow of radio and TV broadcasting into China.

The issue of prison labor is regarded as a paramount condition, whereas in a number of the other areas China is required only to show progress. Asked whether the apparent progress on prison labor meant China's rights tally could now be characterized as "one down, six to go," Mr. Roy answered with an emphatic "No."

"It's none down," he said. "We are not going to prejudge the president's decision halfway through the process."

By agreeing to allow the five inspections, the Chinese were merely complying with a "memorandum of understanding" with the United States in 1992. That also required China to conduct its own inspections of 31 other prisoners suspected of exports.

Before the announcement Thursday, China had refused all but two requests for prison inspections. Thursday, however, a team of U.S. Customs inspectors visited one of the five sites, the Red Star Tea Farm, Mr. Roy said. It has not yet reported results, he said, but he indicated it "got good cooperation" from the Chinese.

However, Robin Munro, Hong Kong representative of the rights organization Asia Watch, expressed doubt about inspections. The requests to visit the prisons were made months ago, he noted, giving China time to cover up evidence.

Mr. Munro said the only effective inspection of forced labor sites would be those that are immediate and unannounced.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Counsel's Independence

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno has taken two important steps toward ensuring that the investigation of the Whitewater affair will be led by the "ruggedly independent" lawyer she had promised to appoint. Robert Fiske, named special counsel by Ms. Reno on Thursday, may fit the description. Mr. Fiske comes recommended for his legal skills, especially his ability to handle complex, high-profile cases like this. He served as chairman of the American Bar Association's standing committee that screened federal judges. He also brings a reputation for fairness and an impressive prosecutorial record as U.S. attorney in the prestigious Southern District of New York. That Mr. Fiske, a Republican, filled that position under former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter says something about the regard political opposites have attached to his work.

His selection, however, is almost rivaled in importance by the scope of his inquiry. Ms. Reno has decided — wisely, we think — to leave that up to Mr. Fiske. His general mandate is sweeping: to find out whether there have been any violations of federal laws by anyone relating "in any way" to President and Mrs. Clinton and their relationships with the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, the Whitewater Development Corp. — in which the Clintons were partners with Madison's owner — and Capital Management Services.

Nothing, it would appear, is off limits to Mr. Fiske. That includes whether the Clintons were aware of any financial improprieties relating to

the flow of hundreds of thousands of dollars that may have passed through Whitewater's accounts. The alleged diversion of Madison funds into a Clinton gubernatorial campaign will also come under scrutiny, as will Madison's possible lenient treatment by Arkansas regulators on Governor Clinton's watch.

The probe will have two other intriguing aspects. The Capital Management Services relationship involves the case of David Hale, the former Arkansas municipal judge who goes on trial soon for allegedly defrauding the Small Business Administration. Judge Hale has charged that he was pressured by Mr. Clinton and his Whitewater partner, James McDougal, to make a \$300,000 loan, backed by the Small Business Administration, that turned up in Whitewater accounts.

Mr. Fiske says he will also try to find out if the suicide of Vincent Foster, the White House deputy counsel, was connected to any of the Clintons' Arkansas affairs. That is a tall order, especially since Mr. Fiske needs to be thorough at the same time as he needs to ensure that his probe is brought to an expeditious conclusion.

Ms. Reno says she does not expect the counsel to report to her. "I expect him to report to the American people, and I do not expect to monitor him." That is important, and it is right. The credibility of the investigation depends not just on Mr. Fiske's skills but also on his independence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clip This Old Bird's Wings

Old weapons systems never die — even after the mission they were designed for vanishes and the service that wanted them changes its mind.

Consider the prohibitively expensive Milstar satellite system, which was created by the Pentagon to relay military orders during a six-month nuclear war against the Soviet Union. Never mind that a nuclear war lasting six months was always hard to envision or that the Soviet Union no longer exists and the likelihood of war with its successors has all but disappeared.

The satellite program is marching ahead under a new flag that proclaims it can be adapted for use in conventional wars — despite huge cost and against the wishes of the air force, which tried to kill it to save money. The Pentagon has already spent \$10 billion to design and build two of the communications satellites capable of protecting themselves from nuclear attack and transmitting messages to launch U.S. missiles. Now top civilian officials in the Pentagon want \$6 billion more to redesign and build four more satellites and send all of them into orbit.

Of course, the Pentagon needs satellites to communicate securely and instantaneously with its far-flung commands in wartime. But

Milstar is the posterchild of the satellite age. If the Pentagon gets its way, roughly half the money spent on military space communications would go to keeping Milstar alive. The Pentagon wants to redesign Milstar to expand its extremely limited data-handling capacity. It would replace Milstar's low-data-rate transponders, which can handle only 100 short messages at a time — at data rates a typical computer modem can beat. The new transponders would have 10 times more channels, but that is still a fraction of the capacity of today's run-of-the-mill communications satellite — and at seven times the price.

In buying Milstar the Pentagon is paying for protection the satellite does not need — hardening it against nuclear blasts and equipping it with rockets to evade attack. That is an unnecessary extravagance. So is the cost of lifting the five-ton beast into orbit.

Instead of paying \$1.4 billion apiece for new Milstars, the Pentagon could buy a top-of-the-line commercial satellite for \$200 million. The next secretary of defense ought to seize this opportunity for savings. Otherwise Congress should force the Pentagon to clip this pterodactyl's wings and replace it with a more effective, less costly bird.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Post-Quake Social Policy

"Why us?" the citizens of the Los Angeles area have a right to ask. Why fires and droughts and riots and unemployment and now a devastating earthquake? Californians made living on the edge, both personally and geologically, look so easy for so long. It is tragedy now inherent to Southern California, a place once known for optimism, individualism, enormous mobility — social as well as geographic — and a rich ethnic and social diversity?

These sorts of Big Think questions are popular whenever new tribulations strike Southern California, partly, we suspect, because many outsiders are jealous of the people who live there and enjoy pondering their troubles. Others just don't understand the place at all. The disruption created by the earthquake, and the reaction to it, do tell us something about how Southern California works: that despite all the bad rap that part of the state and its inhabitants take, it does not lack a

powerful sense of community and a community will. We speak here not just of the many heroic stories of neighbors helping neighbors and strangers helping strangers, but of larger cooperative efforts at rescue and restoration. And obviously Californians cannot begin to do it all. Aid from the federal government is essential. This is an issue on which President Bill Clinton has acted with proper speed. We doubt there are many people in the rest of the country who will begrudge the assistance that will now quickly flow to those whose homes and businesses have been destroyed by the accidents of the Earth's movement. Fortunately, calamities of this sort tend to mute regional rivalries and temporarily still the voices that normally cry out against acts of generosity sponsored by government. "There but for the grace of God go I" turns out to be a reasonable guide to social policy after all.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Freeze on Government

Make no mistake, the Big Chill is serious business. As the New York Times headline said Thursday, this week's record-and-bone-breaking cold in America has disrupted "power, travel and life in general." Trains have been canceled, stores closed, emergency blackouts ordered. The one redeeming feature in all this misery is that the nation may learn to survive with a smaller federal government. It may even learn to live with fewer lawyers, or at least with lawyers working fewer hours. The noted firm of Arnold & Porter sent everyone home at 4 P.M. Wednesday, causing huge anxiety. "It's a major economic decision for an organization that bills by the hour," the firm's managing partner told The Washington Post.

Meanwhile, the Office of Personnel Management in Washington — responding to an emergency request by the Potomac Electric Power Co. — closed government offices for all but "essential personnel" at 3:01 P.M. Wednesday and kept them closed Thursday. It told "essential staff" to dress warmly inside the office and to use the stairs instead of the elevators. Think of the identity crises this worthy

directive must have caused. People of unquestioned essentiality — the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, for example — could obviously go to work confident that no one would question their intrinsic importance.

But what of those wretched souls on the very cusp of indispensability? Does one stay home and concede one's inconsequence? Or does one dress warmly, hustle to the Interior Department and climb the stairs only to hear the boss say, "You've overreached. Rutherford: go back to bed?"

Yet think of the pluses. Think of all those lobbyists with nobody to buttonhole, of all those bad decisions that never needed taking. And — just possibly — of all those empty offices that never needed filling. Hillary Rodham Clinton's staff is larger than Franklin Roosevelt's during the Depression, and Vice President Al Gore's is larger than FDR's during World War II. Are all those people necessary? Nature, for one brief, frozen moment, has imposed an answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A 'Clinton Doctrine' That Permits Russian Meddling

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In Moscow, Bill Clinton pretty much handed off to Russia the task of policing the unrest in the borderlands that formerly were part of the Soviet Union. Boris Yeltsin had asked the United Nations for such a grant of "special powers." President Clinton enunciated a kind of

It comes dangerously close to making America a tacit party to the reconstruction of the Russian empire.

Clinton Doctrine, one applying not to restrictive standards for U.S. intervention but to permissive standards for Russian intervention.

He characterized Russia's involvement in Georgia — where the Russian Army first contributed to and then exploited the local government's duress — as "stabilizing." He went on to liken Russian involvement in such operations to American involvement in Panama and Grenada "and other places near our area."

Two standards were specified: Intervention must be consistent with international law, and when possible it must be supported by other nations through the United Nations or otherwise. But Mr. Clinton then

offered a broad blanket dispensation for cases where the demise of totalitarian rule uncorked old conflicts; this can be read to apply to almost every little war in the Russian "near abroad."

The striking aspect of this pronouncement is, of course, that Mr. Clinton is so much more clear and forthright about Russia's intervention in situations of strife near its borders than he is about America's intervention in situations of strife far from its own borders.

No less striking, he is making a gesture of great deference to Mr. Yeltsin. The Russian is under growing pressure from the nationalist right to conduct a vigorous and interventionist Russian foreign policy.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher had already observed that the countries of the former Soviet Union were "a long, long ways from the United States" and that Russia could act to guarantee regional stability if it respected "international norms."

Little wonder, then, that days after a beaming Mr. Clinton came home from Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin's foreign minister — and he is one of the good guys — pledged to pull his troops out of the Baltics. Openly he enunciated a claim to re-establish a traditional "sphere of Russian interest" ("we should not fear the words") in the

newly independent states created out of the former Soviet Union.

This from a man, Andrei Kozyrev, who a year ago was cautioning of a comeback by those with a "fascist ideology" and with "a grand vision of restoring Russia in its grandeur to the borders of the former U.S.S.R."

Let us stipulate that it comes naturally to a country with a long geopolitical reach (the United States) or an old imperial habit (Russia) to assign neighborhood intervention rights to the metropolitan power. Set aside the modest irony of a somewhat liberal American president embracing the Reagan-Bush interventions in Grenada and Panama. Set aside as well the painful irony of the lapse of the American interventionist urge in present-day Haiti. Posing what is, in fact, a sphere of interest is a familiar geopolitical chore and is far from inherently reprehensible.

What President Clinton failed to fold into his remarks in Moscow, however, is the potential dark side of the Russian interventionist trend. Two researchers, Fiona Hill and Pamela Jewett, spell it out in a Kennedy School paper, "Back in the U.S.S.R." Moscow, pretending to good deeds, is exploiting regional conflicts to destabilize its neighbors and re-establish its authority, they say; Washington is "acquiescing in

the de facto reconstitution of the U.S.S.R. by turning its head."

That strikes me as an exaggerated or at least premature conclusion. In any case, the Clinton view skips past the fact that the Russian Army is moving not in the relatively settled geopolitical conditions of Central America and the Caribbean but in an anything-can-happen context where no rules reliably apply. Here civilian Russian nationalism is compounded

by a headstrong Russian Army's desperate quest for institutional survival. Russia's policy in the near abroad is becoming more evident and more unsettling. Mr. Clinton's responses are going to have to be sharpened. His commitment to Boris Yeltsin cannot be allowed to extend to the point where the United States becomes by default a party to the reconstruction of the Russian empire.

The Washington Post.



By TOM IN ZOOM (WASHINGTON, D.C. Staff)

Korea: Long-Ago Appeasement Narrows the Options Today

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For Americans, the most dangerous foreign problem of the moment is neither Bosnia, the Middle East nor Russia but the one they are paying the least attention to. It is playing itself out in Washington, Vienna and a country only a handful of Americans have ever seen. It wants to see.

If any crisis boils over, the one guaranteed to involve American forces is North Korea's drive for nuclear weapons. The crossroads for both countries could be four or five weeks away.

U.S. government experts believe that North Korea already has a nuclear explosive device, or is a screwdriver away, so close that it has to be considered as nuclear-armed.

Americans remain casual because the Clinton administration, which inherited the latest Korean problem from the Reagan and Bush administrations, has not spoken lucidly and fully about it to the public.

Faced with the possibility of war with North Korea, the administration has done a "lousy job" of explanation to the public — the summation of one high official. After poking around, I think the reason is that President Clinton is not keen on saying that if North Korea does not do as he asks, his options

run from the risky to the unacceptable.

For that, the American people can blame not Mr. Clinton but a quintessential act of appeasement and betrayal that took place a year before he was born.

In 1945, after World War II, America turned over half of Korea, a unified country brutally colonized by Japan, to Joseph Stalin.

Add the last seven years of American dithering about North Korean moves to nuclear power and here we are — way up a mistake-filled creek, waiting for the president to produce a magic paddle.

Mr. Clinton is asking North Korea to allow unannounced and unscheduled inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna. But North Korea has delayed and defied for so long that there is no guarantee that the safeguards left behind to spot violations between on-site inspections are now credible — that camera batteries functioned continuously, for instance.

U.S. officials say that every passing day puts another nick in the credibility. And this week

North Korea stalled agency inspections again. In mid-February the agency will meet in Vienna to decide on that. If it says North Korea delays could have allowed it to push toward nuclear power, what then? Mr. Clinton would have to answer in any full briefing of the public.

Economic sanctions? To make them work, China, North Korea's ally, would have to agree; it has not done so.

How about bombing out North Korea's nuclear plants as Israel did in Iraq in 1981? But the United States does not know where all North Korean facilities are. And the Iraqi plant was not in operation. North Korea's are hot.

What would be the fallout? And consider this point, brought up by Paul Leventhal, president of the Nuclear Control Institute: North Korean retaliation to bombing could result in vastly more fallout in the South than in the North.

South Korea, he says, has pine nuclear electricity plants within easy range of North Korean bombers. They total 7,600 megawatts. North Korea has 5 megawatts at its suspect operating reactor, and 30 megawatts in a plant under construction. North Korean retaliatory bombing could bring Chernobyl, multiplied.

With only hard military options, the Clinton people talk in cool, careful language. That can be upsetting to the appeasement-wary.

But the administration denies, flat out, that it has accepted one-shot inspection to appease the North. The United States hopes that North Koreans will accept the carrots of recognition, economic ties and maybe "peaceful" nuclear technology. That last could be an invitation to more trouble.

Two things might slow Pyongyang's risk-prone Communist monarchy. One is a private written presidential promise — if they bring it all to war they will be hanged when captured, no Saddam deal.

And without sacrificing his human rights stand, Mr. Clinton could tell the Chinese, straight: Join us in embargo of North Korea or count us gone, along with any Beijing-Washington economic and political future.

On the North-South dividing line stand some American soldiers whose parents were not even born when the betrayal of Korea took place. Appeasement has a long life. Another generation always gets stuck with looking for the magic paddle.

The New York Times.

The 'Hostile Press' Makes a Poor Alibi

By Arthur Schlesinger

NEW YORK — The withdrawal of Bobby Ray Inman will, I suppose, provoke the customary lamentations about the evil wrought by a malevolent press in keeping the "best people" out of government.

There will no doubt be the further suggestion that this press misbehavior is a new and deplorable departure in American politics.

But democracy by definition is based on disagreement, debate and criticism. Why should any person appointed or elected to office expect immunity from the process?

By common consent, America's three greatest presidents were George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt. All were subjected in their day to savage, virulent and unjust criticism.

If they were fair game, who in the world is Bobby Ray Inman to wall about "modern McCarthyism" because three journalists dared write critical columns about him — especially when the columns were not McCarthyite at all?

McCarthyism means unfounded and promiscuous accusations of disloyalty to the country.

No one has so accused the admiral. His own accusation is closer to McCarthyism than anything thus far written about him.

Cynicism about people in government has always been an inseparable

and not altogether useless part of democracy. Congress, said Mark Twain, was the only "distinctly native criminal class."

One thing is new. In the past, the animadversion about people in politics generally stopped short of private lives at least in the respectable press. Today even the respectable press too often aids and abets the invasion of privacy. This is lamentable. But it is not involved in the Inman affair.

The admiral went into his suit exclusively because of questions raised not about his personal life but about his public career.

As for the proposition that criticism keeps the "best people" out of politics, that was dealt with in magisterial fashion a century ago by Lord Bryce in his classic work, "The American Commonwealth." He was a great fan of America but was much struck by the mediocrity of the political class.

Two of the most celebrated chapters are "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents" and "Why the Best Men Do Not Go Into Politics."

To these questions, Lord Bryce offered a number of answers: the superior or challenge of developing the material resources of the country, the absence of a class to which politics came naturally, the preference of party

bosses for safe over brilliant men, the voters' placid acceptance of mediocre representation, the fact that great men were not needed in quiet times.

It will be said, Lord Bryce continued, that "I have omitted one significant ground for the distaste of the best people" for public life, and that was "the exposure to invective or rebuff by hostile speakers and a reckless press." But "I omit this ground because it seems insignificant," he went on. Although "one hears the pseudo-European American complain of newspaper violence, and allege that it keeps him and his friends from doing their duty by their country, I could not learn the name of any able and high-minded man of whom it could be truly said that through this cause his gifts and virtues had been reserved for private life."

Let us hear no more of this phony alibi. And let us, while leaving private lives alone, be unflinching in the scrutiny of public conduct.

A statesman, Lord Bryce said, must learn to disregard unjust criticism "and rely upon his conscience for his peace of mind, and upon his conduct for the respect of his countrymen."

The writer is professor in the humanities at the City University of New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Why Would Anyone Want The Vitriol and Misery?

By James Webb

ARLINGTON, Virginia — It is easy to dismiss Bobby Ray Inman's abrupt and seemingly petulant withdrawal of his nomination with the truism that all politicians (and perhaps the president) are, by the nature of the office, self-serving.

Or perhaps there were other reasons for his withdrawal. But many who have left private-sector lives of power, prestige and financial comfort in recent years to face the brutal costs of serving their country can empathize with the admiral's dilemma.

First, government service has become largely reactive rather than creative. Political debate is sharper and commentary often vicious in the wake of such divisive issues as Vietnam, Watergate, the civil-rights movement and the sexual revolution. Leaders who take an unambiguous stand on key issues are often battered by media and interest group reactions from which they never recover.

Second, there is the commentary itself. There have been few times in history when negative feelings have so driven political thought.

Experienced former officials like Mr. Inman who have been required to deal with "real world" problems sometimes attract hostility from commentators whose judgment is propelled by a few litmus issues. This hostility sometimes slides into unwarranted vitriol. The result can be misery, culminating in an irreversibly sullied reputation.

Mr. Inman served many years in Washington. When he read William Safire's now infamous column (1/17, Dec. 24) he would have known beyond cavil that he was facing more than a "good pop," as Mr. Safire later put it. He was being targeted. Mr. Safire mocked him for continuing to use "Bobby," the name his parents gave him; he outlined secondhand allegations from years ago and exonerated Mr. Inman as "anti-Israel." Then, through highly selective analysis, he labeled Mr. Inman as a "flopper," a "nazi" and a "cheat."

Mr. Inman no doubt understood that for a few journalists every decision he would make as secretary of defense would be scrutinized not on its merits but because of innuendo.

And he must have decided that the good he could accomplish would never outweigh the determined barrage that would batter his character.

This is hardly McCarthyism, and it would not have driven a more determined figure from government.

Still, it does allow understandable pause to a man of Mr. Inman's wealth and reputation.

The political landscape is littered with casualties of the Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations who have been targets of columnists and interest groups as they moved through the confirmation process — people whose lives will never be the same.

In our firebreathing society, these imbalances must be accepted as the preferred alternative to censorship.

Still, Mr. Inman, for all his failing, was right to decry the irresponsibility of some political commentators. The former House speaker Steve Rayburn used to say, "Any jackass can kick a barn door down, but it takes a carpenter to build one."

Maybe the only sure answer to this sort of irresponsibility, and the impact it is having on the formation of talented, cohesive administrations, is for those who run the media to ensure that there are more carpenters among today's political commentators.

The writer was assistant secretary of defense and secretary of the navy in the Reagan administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Not Really a Great Year for the UN

By John R. Bolton

WASHINGTON — Madeleine Albright, the American UN ambassador, recently argued that, after one year of the Clinton administration, the pendulum has begun to swing in the right direction" as the United Nations (UN) Opinion, Jan. 8). Her claims of success simply do not fly. For example:

• The creation of a high commissioner for human rights is highly unlikely to advance the cause of human rights in UN affairs, one reason why the Bush administration opposed this new bureaucracy. The commissioner's mandate is vague and limited, largely at the insistence of Third World nations, which still believe that human rights remain internal issues.

• Real progress on the Middle East comes when, after the Bush administration's successful effort in 1991 to repeal the obnoxious General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with "racism," the hundreds of other anti-Israel and anti-Zionist resolutions were repealed. Israel is still not a member of any of the regional groupings of member governments, which seriously constrains its ability to work in the UN. The main fact is that the General Assembly has not been, is not now, and will not likely be, the cockpit for serious discussion of the Middle East peace process.

• Why the United States should be pleased that major arms control issues are now frequently discussed in the General Assembly remains a mystery to me. By concentrating on nuclear issues at the UN, we are diverting attention from conventional weapons of mass destruction, the very weapons we fear most in the hands of international terrorists in Third World countries.

In any event, what the United States supported was hardly earth-shattering. Again, The Post reported on Oct. 2, 1993, a few days after President Bill Clinton's speech to the General Assembly, that the "proposals Clinton offered for stanching proliferation are described even by the officials who worked on them as being fairly modest."

• Mrs. Albright's claim for getting the General Assembly to approve "in principle" the creation of a sort of

inspector-general's office is especially modest. Creation of a strong, independent inspector-general was originally proposed by Dick Cheney during his brief tenure as undersecretary general for management. The creation of a pale imitation of his idea by the Secretary in September did not fool many in Congress.

• Holding the line on the budget is positive. But the real issue is when there will be a comprehensive review of the administrative structures and functions of the Secretary, which have been growing like a coral reef for nearly 50 years. They need to be thoroughly reformed into areas of real need, such as peacekeeping.

• The slight tightening of Libyan oil sanctions because of Libya's failure to turn over two defendants for trials for the destruction of Pan Am 103 gives new meaning to the phrase "measured success." Because of the opposition by such major European powers as Germany and Italy (which were not on the Security Council at the time of the vote), and Russia's continuing concern for the repayment of Libya's debts (about \$4 billion), it is unlikely these new sanctions will apply any major pressure on Libya.

But the central issue today is the UN's success or failure in peacekeeping. Here, Mrs. Albright says only that "the United Nations has tried to do too much."

This formulation elides the point that the United Nations does only what its member governments want it to do. Where did the impetus come for a large experiment in "assertive multilateralism" in Somalia, which turned into a disaster? Which government pushed for a major UN role in Haiti, an embarrassment at best and a humiliation at worst? Who has been pushing for a possible huge role in Bosnia while the Serbian aggression continues? Who has expanded UN peacekeeping operations to Rwanda, Georgia and possibly elsewhere?

It was not the "United Nations" that pushed for all this, but a member government — America's.

The writer was an assistant secretary of state in the Bush administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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The Dark World of Mario Sironi

By Ken Shulman

ROME — Here color is a stranger, a loud, overbearing, almost apologetic intruder spilling into the somber scene. Light and day seem to have definitively fled, replaced by the dreary opacity of tar and smoke. Set in the hinterlands of a 10th-century industrial city, these urban landscapes shudder beneath an ominous shadow that falls with the same solemn ineluctability as night, but without night's transience. The rare human figure is ponderous and mute, as if resigned to living in a world where the most one can hope for is a servant's resigned, wordless dignity.

The universe of Mario Sironi is one of solitude and desolation. Afflicted with lifelong bouts of depression and metaphysical anguish, the artist often projected his sense of alienation and futility onto his canvases. Excited in a narrow range of colors — ochers, burnt earths, an occasional rusted green or blue — Sironi's paintings are the disturbing antithesis of man's loss of identity in the industrial world.

Seen through contemporary eyes, it is difficult to understand, however, how Sironi came to be one of Benito Mussolini's preferred artists. Sironi's archaic, prehistoric pessimism hardly seems the proper instrument to sound the swelling glories of the fascist revolution. Yet Sironi was a prized collaborator for several fascist magazines and newspapers. "Il Duce" himself delivered the opening speech at the 1922 inauguration of the exhibit of the "1900s" group that Sironi formed as a fascist alternative to the currents of Futurism and divisionism.

Certainly Sironi's affinity for fascism — he joined the fascist party in 1919 and became one of the regime's most popular and prolific



A nude, painted by Mario Sironi in 1928.

artists — compromised his reputation after World War II. Judged primarily by the monumental public works he executed for Mussolini's government between 1930 and 1940, Sironi was dutifully dismissed as an enthusiastic regime propagandist unworthy of further attention. Until 10 years ago, Sironi was little known except to scholars and collectors whose intuition has only lately been rewarded.

Thirty-two years after his death, Sironi is now the subject of a major exhibit at the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (through Feb. 28), an exhibit that reveals him to be both propagandist and prophet.

Featuring 400 of Sironi's works, the show is spread over two floors, and divided into six sections: canvases, public works, drawings, advertising and illustration, architecture and theatrical scenery.

Mario Sironi was born in 1885 in Sassari (Sardinia), where his engineer father was momentarily working, and spent most of his youth in Rome. In 1902, he enrolled in the faculty of engineering at the University of Rome, withdrawing the following year because of the vio-

lent psychological crises that would torment him for most of his life. Turning to painting, the young and unstable artist was befriended by the Italian Futurists Giacomo Balla, Gino Severini and Umberto Boccioni. Their influence is evident in the early works on display in the Rome exhibit, as is that of Giorgio de Chirico in Sironi's few metaphysical paintings.

In 1920, Sironi entered into the most fertile period of his extensive production, a period that would last until 1930, when the artist abandoned canvas painting to pursue a pictorial language with which he could reach the masses in the monumental frescoes and mosaics he executed for the fascist regime. The "Urban Landscape" (1920), "Periphery" (1920), "The Student" (1924), "Scholar" (1926), "The Family" (1926 and 1930) in the Rome show are the work of an artist who has assimilated his early influences and is painting in full, splendid maturity. In these canvases, Sironi is a moral artist, seeking, unsuccessfully, to effect a reconciliation between man and the expanding industrial world that has robbed him of his bearings.

It is easy, in hindsight, to understand how a man as innately alienated as Sironi could be seduced by a fascist ideology that offered its acolytes a sense of place and balance. Ironically, Sironi's attempts at fascist propaganda — seen in the cartoons and preparatory drawings in the Rome exhibit — are undone by his own sensibilities. Even in the scenes where Sironi features groups of people, his figures are ultimately alone. While trying to compose a paean to Mussolini's revolution, Sironi painted portraits of isolation and solitude, two conditions that no regime has been able to resolve.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.



Henry Moore's "Seated Figure," 1930, and "Standard Bearer," a Toltec-Mayan figure from Chichén Itzá.



Ancient Sources, Modern Art

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — There is a deep yearning among those attached to cultures destroyed by war and invasion to show that they somehow survive. It probably inspired Barbara Braun's search for the "Ancient American Sources of Modern Art," the subtitle she chose for her book "Pre-Columbian Art and the Post-Columbian World" (Harry N. Abrams).

The implicit parallel is with African art, which with its impact on Picasso and Braque, who led the Cubist movement, is seen as a fundamental factor in the emergence of 20th-century aesthetics. But with pre-Columbian art, things were different. It affected individual artists, not a whole school. Braun tells each story in a succession of unrelated chapters. Some contain gripping revelations.

She starts with the case of Gauguin. The French painter had a family connection with Peru, which is rarely remembered even by specialists. His grandmother was born in Lima, the daughter of an aristocratic Spanish colonel stationed there. Little Paul lived in the Peruvian capital between the ages of 1 and 6. Back in France, in Saint-Cloud on the outskirts of Paris, he was repeatedly exposed to pre-Columbian art. His mother brought back a collection of Peruvian pottery "and quite a few figures of solid silver," which he found very beautiful. He was around them until a fire destroyed their house in 1871.

Gauguin mentions all this in his diary, "Avant et Après." Elsewhere, he reminisces on the "very beautiful collection of vases (Inca pottery)" of an old family friend in Paris.

No wonder that one of the pots that Gauguin made as a sideline displays a Peruvian device. This is a hollow arched handle from which two spouts rise at opposite ends. Otherwise, the uneven rough body of the vessel betrays the influence of Japanese stoneware, which Braun does not discuss — Japanese pottery collected in France from the 1860s inspired the French school of Modernist pottery. Nor is she aware that another pot in the form of a human head is a model borrowed from Antiquity not Peru, which neither has the open top nor the handle at the back. As for the glazed stoneware in which it is made, it is gloriously far Eastern. The pre-Columbian in Gauguin's oeuvre, even confined to his pots, is minimal if not nil.

The story of Henry Moore is different. Because he was the son of a Yorkshire miner who managed to get three of his eight children a secondary education thanks to scholarships, Moore's artistic education fell outside the traditional British mold. He was therefore a stranger to Classics. For him, the Grand Tour was not to

Italy or Greece, but to the British Museum. "After the first excitement, it was the art of ancient Mexico that spoke to me most," Moore wrote. As early as 1922, a mother and child group reproduces the posture and volume of an Aztec figure in the British Museum. Many more parallels are beyond question. The "Reclining Woman" of 1930, a famous work in the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, owes a great deal to the stone chacmool from Chichén Itzá preserved in the Museo Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City. Yet, the closest similarities do not result in overwhelming "influence"; there are too many overlays of other things — Mafiollo's monumentality, Picasso's distortions transferred into three-dimensional space.

The Englishman looked at all the cultures of pre-Hispanic Mexico, and these differed vastly. Braun aptly remarks: "It is as if Moore had distilled from the art of these disparate cultures certain basic formal traits." The pre-Columbian touch became a reminiscence rather than true influence. The sculptor admitted as much in later years: "As soon as I found it — i.e. what he calls *en bloc* Mexican art — I hit on similarities in it with some 11th-century carvings I had seen as a boy in Yorkshire churches." Ironically, Frank Lloyd Wright, the artist on whom the influence of pre-Columbian Mexico was the most noticeable, denied ever undergoing "an exterior influence." Yet, the architect confessed in a moment of weakness: "I remember how, as a boy, primitive American architecture, Toltec, Aztec, Mayan, Inca, stirred my wonder, excited my wishful admiration." In 1933, Wright visited the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where full-scale plaster casts of monumental ruins in Yucatán could be seen.

But it took another two decades for pre-Columbian influence to come out clearly. Some of the most interesting structures that prove the case were demolished long ago. Gone is Midway Gardens, built in 1914 in Chicago. There, the use of some long blind walls with a surface modulated by geometrical relief designs distinctly echoes the Temple of the Warriors in Chichén Itzá.

Gone, too, is the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, a huge project that occupied Wright from 1911 to 1922. It must have been marvelous. Mayan temples and designs left a mark, as Braun points out, but so also did Japanese temple architecture, which she does not discuss. Everything is fully absorbed, blended in a cohesive form language.

The integration had gone one step further

when the architect created the Alice Millard House in Pasadena, California, with evident Maya references. The joined, textured cast-concrete slabs owe something to the geometric patterns of a Mixtec temple at Mitla in Oaxaca, Mexico. And images of the Upper Temple of the Jaguars' southeastern view at Chichén Itzá must have been shooting through Wright's mind as he designed parts of the house. Yet so thorough is the assimilation that the architect's denial of "influence" no longer sounds as boastful as indicated by Braun.

Occasionally, though, the model shows through as in John Snowden's House, built in 1926 in Los Angeles, and the result is Modernist kitsch.

BAUN then turns to pre-Columbian influence within its own territory. The best is the story of Diego Rivera. Muffled by the leaden academic style, this is the stuff of a great satirical novel not remotely intended by the writer. There is Rivera, the progressive artist (she loves the adjective) who goes to Europe, where he becomes aware of his pre-Columbian roots, turns into a proper avant-garde intellectual in the orbit of Picasso, Gertrude Stein and the poet Apollinaire, and becomes quite a competent Cubist artist with an obvious colorist debt to Juan Gris. Rivera goes home, a dedicated Communist, proletarian of the world-wide style. He becomes the revolutionary-in-residence as he is showered with government commissions.

And there is Rivera, the compulsive pre-Columbian art collector who started in his teens, picking up small terra-cottas for a few centavos on the Sunday market. Serious collecting, in Braun's words, began around 1930. All his money, and more, went into it. We hear of the great man sneaking off to Tlatelco, where thousands of artifacts turned up as a necropolis was savaged by urban development and of the local butcher who set cartons of objects aside for his best customer. Rivera's became the largest pre-Columbian collection ever formed in Mexico.

It is supposed to have been the vehicle of pre-Columbian influence in his art — which does not leap to the eye. His bombastically figurative frescoes in the Autonomous University chapel at Chapultepec point to Michelangelo, remembered from his tour in Italy, and William Blake, whose name is not mentioned, nor that of Le Douanier Rousseau. Yet the latter was obviously at the back of Rivera's mind when he incorporated the image of the Aztec god Xochipilli. But this is not influence. It is mere exoticism under the guise of a claimed heritage.

The Mystery of Marie Laurencin

By Ginger Danto

MARTIGNY, Switzerland — She was called "La Fauvette," "Our Lady of Cubism," and, in a dedication by Cocteau and Paulène, "a poor little doe" caught between the two movements. But in art as in life, Marie Laurencin remained unmolested to even the illustrations and caricatures she had in Paris in the heady postwar years. That was when she fully came of age as an artist, having shed the formal accoutrements of marriage — in favor of a feminine-oriented ménage — and any doubts as to her destiny.

The resulting oeuvre is the subject of a retrospective in the unlikely site of Martigny, Switzerland, the home of the Pierre Gianadda Foundation. Laurencin rarely visited Switzerland and had only one exhibition there, in Geneva at the end of her life. But the current Swiss connection is more circuitous.

It was in the Japanese prefecture of Nagano that a Japanese businessman and avid collector marked the 1983 centennial of Laurencin's birth (she died in 1956) by establishing a museum named for her. The 100 oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and iconographic documents on view in Martigny (through March) come from the permanent collection of the Marie Laurencin Museum. The ensemble's journey to Martigny reflects Japanese preoccupation in promoting an artist for whom recognition was a matter of time. As for the 15-year-old Gianadda Foundation, part of its curatorial mandate has been to champion women artists whose time has come.

The setting of semi-rural Switzerland is, moreover, appropriate for Laurencin, whose personal and painterly style was outside the current, in a world informed but not affected by reality. However impracticable in real life — episodes of Laurencin's tempestuous amours collapsed like so many



Detail from "Musique," oil on canvas, c. 1944.

spent still-life bouquets — her vision of an ideal was sustained in painting. The pastel palette, the delicately suggested interiors or gracefully orchestrated flora and fauna, all make for scenes that seem just this side of slumber, their color and composition skewed by leftover dreams. Irrespective of the images represented, Laurencin's work is imbued with a softness, like a goosener's peep through which one peers into the subject's world.

A sadness lurking in the faraway looks of figures even in revelry suggests that the moments depicted could not reasonably exist beyond the frame. Laurencin realized this. Her art was a reckoning between two worlds, and when the outer one failed, she delved passionately and deliberately into the one within.

"Marie's face was especially so when she was painting," recalled her friend, Nicole Groult. "The nostrils a little dilated by pleasure, the dark eyes even rounder."

This description of Laurencin fits any number of photographs that complement a narrative along a gallery wall. Born in October 1883 in her parents' apartment near the Gare d'Est in Paris, Marie Laurencin "learned to paint as one learned to sing," according to the artist, who nevertheless displayed an early penchant for painting. "One day my mother asked me to decorate a teacup. I succeeded, and went to drawing school."

There, Laurencin studied under Georges Braque, who introduced his young disciple to the stellar group of artists affiliated with the *Bateau-Lavoir*. Though enrolled in a local painting academy as of 1904, Laurencin later acknowledged, "The little I learned was taught me by those whom I call the great painters, my contemporaries: Matisse, Derain, Braque, Picasso." The last introduced her to the poet Guillaume Apollinaire, a kindred spirit from whom Laurencin also learned about love in all its volatile dimensions.

From the rough self-portraits revealing the adolescent under her own scrutiny, to the defiant demeanor of the married model in 1908, Laurencin found her stride in this charged period, as well as an audience. She had her first Paris gallery show in 1912. As for personal relations, Laurencin unevenly navigated the misogynist milieu of fellow artists, all similarly struggling for success.

Survival was doubtless a factor in a brief marriage to Baron Otto von Witzgen, a part-time painter whose appeal consisted of fine manners and dance technique. Such criteria did not withstand the couple's wartime exile caused by Otto's German nationality and Laurencin's returned alone to Paris in 1921, as relieved about her divorce as she was about peace.

The years abroad, however, had proved fruitful. Meeting Francis Picabia led to shows in Barcelona and New York. At the Prado she discovered Goya — her greatest influence. Yet, perhaps as an antidote to itinerancy, Laurencin appears to have keenly adhered to her formative style, which blossomed in a tiny apartment she could at last call her own.

André Gide, Jean Giraudoux, Paul Valéry were among Laurencin's inner circle, availing her of the few men she portrayed. Indeed, Laurencin was increasingly predisposed to depicting women — identified, anonymous or allegorical, such as Diane or Leda and the Swan. Whether cast against some fairy-tale setting, as in the maternal "La Vie au Château" (1925), or some flossy decor, as in "Les Deux Soeurs au Violoncelle" (1914), the intimacy among women is apparent but never overt, as if not to betray her subjects' secret. Even in the tender embrace of two women in "Le Baiser" (1927), lips fail to touch.

In a 1956 poem, Laurencin, who illustrated many books, wrote "They will say things about her but they will not know how she liked calm, the simple life. . . . Her masters: chance, time." The latter have duly conspired in generate much talk about Laurencin and her work, but the exquisite mystery surrounding both remains somehow intact.

Ginger Danto is a free-lance journalist based in Paris who specializes in the arts.

Portrait Medal Show Opens in Washington

WASHINGTON — The National Gallery is opening on Sunday the first big American exhibition of early portrait medals, the first dating from 1438. More than 200 will be on display, designed by artists in Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands and England. "The Currency of Fame: Portrait Medals of the Renaissance" will be at the National until May 1, at the Frick Collection in New York, May 24 through Aug. 22, and at the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh, Sept. 22 through Dec. 20.

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Monday, January 31 - Tuesday, February 1 - Room 1 at 2.15 p.m. FAR EASTERN ART. Experts: M. Th. Pontier. ADER TAJAN, 12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In New York please contact Kuty Maisencour & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, Fifth Floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97/737 38 13. Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Wednesday, February 2 - Room 14 at 2.15 p.m. FURNITURE & OBJECTS D'ART. ADER TAJAN, 12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In New York please contact Kuty Maisencour & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, Fifth Floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97/737 38 13. Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Thursday, February 3 - Room 1 at 2.15 p.m. - JEWELRY - SILVERWARE. Experts: M. J.P. Frommiger, V. de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In New York please contact Kuty Maisencour & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, Fifth Floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97/737 38 13. Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

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Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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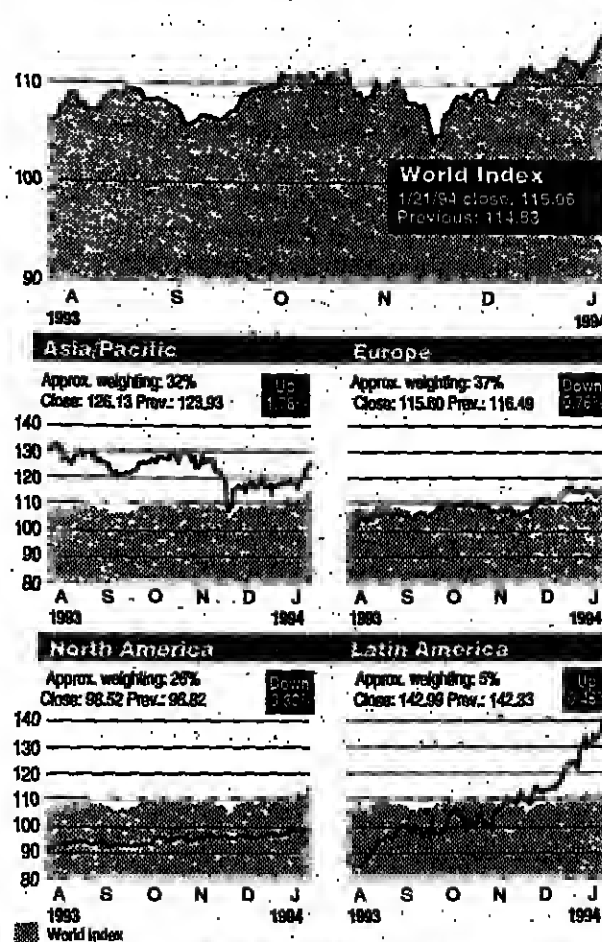
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, followed by the next 20 issues in terms of market capitalization.

Industry	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Energy	114.58	114.55	+0.03							
Utilities	125.01	124.45	+0.45							
Finance	110.54	110.18	+0.15							
Services	123.04	123.01	+0.02							
Capital Goods	112.75	113.92	-0.50							
Raw Materials	120.23	121.74	-1.24							
Consumer Goods	100.16	100.56	-0.40							
Manufacturing	130.31	130.51	-0.58							

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

It's No Longer the Job of a Lifetime

Breaking Tradition, Toyota Will Hire Contract Employees

Copyright by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said on Friday that it would begin employing white-collar workers on temporary contracts in April, marking a radical departure from Japan's already weakened lifetime employment system.

The move by Toyota, Japan's leading automaker, is unprecedented among the country's corporate elite. The policy could eventually put contract-based workers in 10 percent of all new white-collar jobs at the company.

Toyota, which like other Japanese automakers is suffering from feeble domestic demand and competition in export markets, said its aim was to allow more flexibility in hiring and promotions.

The automaker currently uses a seniority wage system that is common among Japanese companies. Japan's custom of lifetime employment makes it difficult for employers to cut staff.

Toyota said that lifetime employment will still be the norm for most of its workers. However, the company said it also realizes that Japan's persistent recession makes it essential that corporations adopt a diverse employment system by strongly embracing nontraditional ideas.

Under the new "professional contract" system, outside professionals will be employed under annual contracts with a guarantee of high incomes tied to performance, Toyota said.

"With 10 million yen (\$90,000) as a starting salary, it's possible to have that amount doubled in a second year," said Naoto Fuse, a Toyota spokesman.

The average Toyota worker, age 34.6 with 13.4 years on the job, now earns about \$61,260 a year, Mr. Fuse said. The company employs 73,046 workers in Japan, and hires an average of 3,000 people a year.

Mr. Fuse said the new system will be introduced in the company's design division at Nagoya beginning April 1, and people with experience in automotive or industrial design.

'It's a more U.S.-style approach.'
Satoshi Shimamoto, economist at MMS International

regardless of nationality, are eligible. The contract workers will have one-year deals renewable for as much as five years.

Work conditions will be flexible with no restrictions on the requirement to report to work once a day, the company said.

Brendan Haggerty, another Toyota officer, said the company planned eventually to expand the policy to cover new recruits for white-collar office jobs in all of Toyota's domestic operations. Under the program, raises for the contract workers will be based solely on merit. Full-time workers' wages are based primarily on seniority, with only a portion based on job performance.

But contract employees will not receive some benefits awarded to full-time workers, such as insurance and membership in the pension plan.

"It's a more U.S.-style approach," said Satoshi Shimamoto, economist at MMS International.

Toyota has said it will post an operating profit of 10 billion yen when it announces its results for the half year to Dec. 31. The figure would mark a record low profit for the company since it was formed by the merger of Toyota Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Sales Co. in 1982.

With corporate profits tumbling for the fourth straight year and Japan's economic slump showing no signs of letting up, economists say other big-name businesses could soon follow Toyota's lead.

"Once a high-profile company like Toyota does it, then that opens up the door for other companies to do it more easily," said Donald Kimball, economist at Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.

The bank noted in a recent study that lifetime employment was exacerbating the already acute aging of the work force, depressing the country's labor productivity.

Lifetime employment was one of the pillars of Japan's impressive postwar industrial growth, offering companies a stable work force and giving employees the security of being taken care of from the cradle to the grave of their careers.

Not all workers in Japan have the luxury of lifetime jobs — Toyota and other manufacturers have already cut back on the number of *hikokuro* or seasonal laborers that are hired on a contract basis to work at factories.

But Japan's beleaguered companies have avoided tampering with the job security of white-collar employees. Instead, companies like Japan Air Lines Co., Nissan Motor Co. and Nippon Steel Corp. have tried to control costs by reducing overtime, cutting bonuses and slashing the number of new employees.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

Apple Shares Soar Despite Profit Slide

Copyright by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares of Apple Computer Inc. soared 12 percent Friday in active trading, even though analysts gave the company mixed grades for its performance in the first quarter.

Shares of the second-largest personal computer maker in the United States closed at \$33.375, up \$3.50.

Apple had reported Thursday that net income plunged 75 percent to \$40 million from \$161.3 million. Sales, however, rose 23 percent, to \$2.47 billion.

After a major restructuring in July, Apple has been struggling.

The company, based in Cupertino, California, has had difficulty differentiating its computers from the Intel-based systems that run Windows software developed by Microsoft. Apple plans to introduce new versions of its Macintosh products in March, based on a new microprocessor chip called the Power PC, as part of an alliance with International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola Inc.

"It's like religion, a matter of whether you can believe they can execute," said Marianne Wolf of Prudential Securities. She was disturbed by the continued shrinkage in Apple's gross margins, to 24 percent from 25.7 percent in the fourth

quarter and 40.5 percent in the year-earlier first quarter.

Another analyst, Stephen Dube of Wasserstein, Perella & Co., was pleased with the sales increase. "If you price at the right point, you can move a little merchandise," he said.

Apple reported shipments of more than one million Macintoshes for the first time in a single quarter. It closed out the calendar year with a global market share of 10 percent, nearly 10 percent more than it had a year earlier. (Bloomberg, NYT)

Microsoft Voices Caution
Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., wrote to shareholders in a letter published Friday that the

company would not be adding employees at the rate it has in the past, and that staying competitive would require some reorganization, according to a report from the Associated Press in Seattle.

He warned of more intense price competition and "a fast-moving, intensely competitive industry, studded with new alliances and resurgent rivals."

Although Microsoft has grown in the past decade to dominate personal computer software, it still has plenty to worry about from competitors, he said. IBM, Sun, Apple and Novell continue to invest heavily in systems software, he said.

Offer to Settle Lloyd's Suits Appears Dead

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The \$900 million (\$1.35 billion) settlement offer made by Lloyd's of London to its money-losing members received what is likely to prove a fatal blow on Friday. The battle between the insurance market and members who believe they were exposed to unduly risky insurance deals is now likely to go on for years in court.

On Friday, members of the Feltrim syndicates of "names" voted overwhelmingly to reject the offer, which \$237 million was for them. They joined members of the Gooda Walker syndicates, who had rejected it on Monday.

Insiders believe that the settlement offer has little or no chance of success now that it is officially opposed by the two largest groups of money-losing names, the wealthy individuals whose capital backs the market.

"It means the offer is completely dead," said Christopher Stockwell, chairman of Lloyd's Names Association Working Party, the umbrella group representing all of the various action groups that are suing Lloyd's agents and advisors. Mr. Stockwell estimated that the offer could end up winning the acceptance of less than one-third of the names covered by it.

Lloyd's offer would have meant members of both Feltrim and Gooda Walker syndicates agreeing to take less than 40 percent out of each pound they are claiming in damages against their advisors and agents in the market. In total 17,000 names are involved in legal actions seeking \$2.8 billion in damages from Lloyd's.

Nick Dook, a Lloyd's spokesman, defended the offer on Friday, calling it "the biggest and best offer Lloyd's itself can put together."

Market officials all along had stressed that they would be unwilling to alter either the structure of the deal or its total amount.

The settlement offer will expire on Feb. 14. If as now seems almost certain, it is rejected, the matter will go to the courts, where litigation is expected to drag on for

years. In making the offer on Dec. 7, Lloyd's officials said that they would need the acceptance of names whose claims totaled 70 percent or more of all the claims outstanding in order to declare the offer a success and to make it unconditional.

The votes this week by the Feltrim and Gooda Walker names merely confirmed the harsh words the leaders of a number of different action groups formed to pursue legal proceedings had heaped on the offer when it was unveiled. In fact, the first hint of the unpopularity of the settlement came in the final report of the special committee that had crafted it. The three panel members who represented names refused to sign and instead wrote a letter outlining their objections to the panel's chairman.

Lloyd's officials said that the prospect of years of costly legal wrangles undoubtedly qualifies as a negative for the big insurance market but they stressed that its overall prospects are looking up. Lloyd's has shored up its capital base by throwing its doors open to corporate capital for the first time, a change of heart that netted it nearly \$900 million.

In the last three years Lloyd's, which reports its figures with a three-year lag, has rung up a total of \$5.5 billion in losses. Most analysts expect further losses when the years 1991 and 1992 are reported.

Mr. Stockwell said that increasingly, names are unwilling or unable to pay the claims against them arising from losses on the syndicates they were members of. With insurance losses still mounting and with less money flowing into the system to pay them off, he predicted an "extremely substantial" burden on Lloyd's central fund, its cash cushion, that could threaten the market's health.

"I'm probably going to be bankrupted because of Lloyd's, but I'd rather spend money on legal fees to retain my honor than be ripped off by Lloyd's," one investor in the Gooda Walker syndicate said, according to Bloomberg Business News.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Shaking Off the Quake and the Cold

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Americans may be suffering from an earthquake in California and a record cold wave in the East and Midwest, but forecasters said Friday the U.S. economy is likely to continue on a roll early this year, not deeply affected by these acts of God.

Long-term effects of the Los Angeles earthquake are still being debated and may hinge mainly on whether business has the confidence to stay and invest. But in the short run, said David Munro of High Frequency Economics, "It's amazing how flexible people are and how they manage when the temperature drops or the earth shakes."

The freeze will have a greater impact on national statistics because of its widespread geographical reach, analysts said. Allen Smail, chief economist of Lehman Brothers, said the sharpness of the cold snap could shave one-quarter to one-half a percentage point off growth in the first quarter, but this probably will be submerged by the wave of consumption spilling over from the end of last year that still could produce growth at a rate between 2.5 and 4 percent from January through March. (Latest indications from U.S. government officials are that growth in gross domestic product might have been as high as 6 percent in the final quarter of 1993.)

No major economic forecaster has announced any change in the outlook for 1994 of about 3 percent growth nationwide.

So far the cold wave and heavy snow have lasted a week to 10 days, and relief is forecast by the weekend. Although this has disrupted business, and cut housing starts and sales of

all sorts, most economists say the result is likely to be a lull in spending patterns that will even out over time.

For example, restaurants and shopping malls lose but utilities and oil companies gain. "People don't go out to dinner and they stay home and turn up the furnace," said Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw Hill.

Mr. Munro pointed out that in the medium

term even the extra profits to the utilities will be balanced out elsewhere in the economy. This, he said, is the case because "when the higher bills come in, they act as an excise tax and slow personal spending."

Chris Varney of Laurence Meyer & Associates in St. Louis, Missouri, pointed out that U.S. national accounting methods could reduce corporate profits in the first quarter at an annual rate of \$20 billion on paper because of California property losses and insurance company payouts, but the next quarter would show a snapback. Real production losses in California might be \$500 million, and that is a drop in the national bucket.

Only about 40 percent of the private homes in Los Angeles were insured against earthquakes, and many policies have high deduct-

ibles. Rebuilding of private homes is likely to proceed slowly, in part because assessing earthquake damage is highly problematical.

President Bill Clinton has made disbursement of federal money a priority. In an effort to obtain maximum federal help, Governor Pete Wilson passed on a damage estimate of \$15 billion to \$30 billion compiled from economic models — not from examination on the ground — by a San Francisco engineering consultancy under contract to the state. One federal economist said that as rule of thumb, he starts by cutting such estimates in half.

The artificiality of these calculations, or at least their distance from real life, is underlined by the posted cost of sending home Washington's government workers this week to relieve the overloaded local power grid — a loss of \$60 million a day to taxpayers in wages paid for work not performed. But this calculation implies they will not be able to make up their work like others in such service jobs as bank clerks or even insurance adjusters. Alternatively, Mr. Munro remarked playfully, if free market purists are right, the economy should boom by losing the dead hand of government for two days.

Part of the problem is that the national economic accounts measure production, not wealth. Federal Reserve economists in Chicago reckon that repair work on the Midwest summer floods may have actually increased the gross domestic product even when set against crop and other output losses. Good news for contractors, they said, but try to tell that to the farmers, businessmen, and towns whose houses, barns, businesses, roads and sewer systems were swept away.

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9 Reasons to Have a Second Passport

A Guide to the Best, Cheapest and Fastest Ways to Get One

This is a totally different **rehabilitate** all Guide to nearly 50 foreign passports you can get from around the world.

It's not the usual Report about getting a second passport, but a Guide to actually obtaining one - the costs, the bargains, the give-aways, the waiting periods (if any), the conditions, who exactly to contact and where.

Like insurance, the acquisition of a second passport is only useful if obtained at an early stage. It's no use waiting until some kind of catastrophe looms. By then it's too late.

There are, of course, many dubious characters who float the law and hope to escape their country with new identity papers. This Report is not for lawbreakers like them - but for ordinary, honest citizens whose very life or economic existence could be saved with the help of a second passport.

Here are 9 reasons YOU may need one:

1. Ruthless creditors, litigants or business partners may be hell-bent on driving you into bankruptcy. Several thousand miles of distance between you and them would work wonders.

2. An envious competitor, ex-employee or jilted lover may file an anonymous complaint accusing you of being a tax, alimony or draft dodger. This could put you in danger of having your normal travel documents confiscated.

3. Your divorce-happy partner may be thinking of taking you to the cleaners. Your best hope of salvaging your economic existence may be to emigrate to distant shores.

4. You may get harassed by certain immigration and customs officials for belonging to the wrong countries such as former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, South Africa.

5. You may want to take advantage of real estate or employment opportunities reserved for local citizens only - in other countries where you'd like to spend time or earn money (such as Europe).

6. Your country's nationality may put you in the dangerous position of being one of the first to be shot at if your plane, ship or train is hijacked (e.g. if you're an American or Israeli citizen).

7. Some countries may confiscate your first passport and prevent you from leaving their country - because it carries a prohibited stamp.

8. You can use a second passport to open confidential overseas bank accounts.

9. You may become increasingly aware of the lurking danger of an outbreak of war in Southern or Eastern Europe, or wherever else you happen to be living, and you'd prefer to withdraw to a less vulnerable area for your personal and financial protection.

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• Which well-known lawyer will help you acquire the passport of a blue chip Latin American country ("Switzerland of South America") for investing a few dollars over 10 years in government bonds paying tax-free interest and refundable at the end of the investment period.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 13	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 1
Australia	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Canada	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10	109.10
UK	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, MMS, etc.

Changes in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, Europe in other currencies.

to buy one pound; to buy one dollar; to buy one Swiss franc; to buy one Japanese yen; to buy one Australian dollar; to buy one Canadian dollar; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Taiwan dollar; to buy one Thai baht; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one New Zealand

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Carry Dow Over 3,900

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — A few economically sensitive blue chips lifted the Dow Jones industrial average to an eighth consecutive record on Friday but the broader market was showing signs of exhaustion.

While the Dow Jones industrial average rose 22.52 points to

3,914.48, the Standard & Poor's composite index slipped 0.26 point to 474.72.

It's really a oo-fun kind of rally," said Don Hays, investment strategist at Wheat First-Butcher & Sauer. "We're experiencing a very lackadaisical bull market."

Declining shares led advancing titles on the Big Board by a margin of 11 to 9.

Volume rose to 343.60 million shares from 310.37 million on Thursday. Dealers said that volume had been boosted by orders associated with expirations of options on both individual stocks and on some stock indexes.

With little economic news out Friday to give stocks direction, investors focused on quarterly earnings reports.

Caterpillar soared 4% to 98% af-

ter the company issued an upbeat income statement.

Apple firmed 3% to 29% in brisk trading after several brokerage houses raised their investment ratings on the stock. Apple reported a strong rise in sales.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. rose 1% to 23% after its USX-U.S. Steel Group Inc. the largest U.S. steel-maker, reported robust fourth-quarter profit.

Andrew Corp., the supplier of communications systems, rose 1% to 40%.

The company said first-quarter net income rose sharply.

Among the week performers, closed-end funds of Japanese equities fell after Japan's upper house of parliament voted down Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's reform package. The Japan Equity Fund fell 1% to 14.

Separately, Elaine Garzarelli, executive vice president with Lehman Brothers and one of the market's most optimistic bulls, said that the U.S. stock market was currently undervalued by 20 percent.

She compared today's market to that of 1963 and said that if the Clinton administration's budget deficit reduction package was successful, the stock market "party could go on forever."

(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Turns Around After Drop Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar made a dramatic comeback against the yen and European currencies on Friday after it fell nearly 2 yen early in the day because of the political turmoil in Japan.

The dollar dropped to 109.50 yen in early trading, after a political

reform bill backed by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was defeated in the upper house of the Japanese legislature.

At first, traders bought yen for dollars on speculation that the Hosokawa government, hamstrung by its defeat, would be unable to meet U.S. demands in trade negotiations.

Frustrated at the bargaining table, the Clinton administration might resume its calls for a stronger yen, traders said.

Later, though, "people decided the dollar had no business being under 110 yen given Japan's economic fundamentals," said Don Quattrucci, a currency trader at Shawmut Bank Connecticut in Hartford. "Logic prevailed."

The dollar finished at 111.60 yen, up from a close of 111.36 yen on Thursday. The rebound helped the dollar rise to 1.7542 Deutsche

marks, up from 1.7376 DM on Thursday; to 5.9565 French francs from 5.9125 francs and to 1.4685 Swiss francs from 1.4545 francs. The pound fell to \$1.4927 from \$1.4968.

Plans to jump-start the Japanese economy will probably be delayed now that Mr. Hosokawa's political reform package has been defeated, traders said.

Concern that overseas investors will dump Japanese stocks and the yen next week helped to halt the yen's surge Friday, traders said.

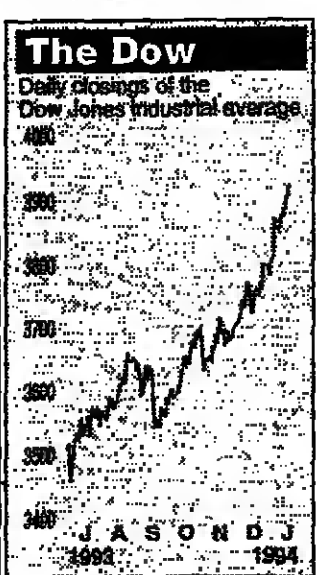
News of Mr. Hosokawa's defeat came after the Japanese markets closed for the day.

"The market is playing tug of war with the trade issues, which support the yen, and the fact that the Japanese economy is in bad shape," said Carl Amendola, vice president at Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel Bank in New York.

Mr. Amendola said traders were waiting to see if Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen mentions the yen after he meets Mr. Hosokawa in Tokyo on Sunday.

The dollar tumbled against the yen last year after President Bill Clinton and his aides said repeatedly that a strong yen could curb Japan's trade surplus.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



The Dow

Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

1993 1994

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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
Indus	3914.48	3914.48	3914.48	+22.52
Transp	1014.81	1014.81	1014.81	+0.43
Comp	1415.84	1415.84	1415.84	+0.37

Dow Jones Averages

Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

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Standard & Poor's Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
Indus	474.72	474.72	474.72	-0.26
Transp	124.15	124.15	124.15	+0.01
Comp	175.15	175.15	175.15	+0.01

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Daily closing prices of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index

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NYSE Most Active				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	+0.10
Microsoft	987,654	45.67	45.67	+0.05
Apple	876,543	29.01	29.01	+0.03

NYSE Most Active

Daily

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

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120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																		

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1	John A. Smith	24	5-10	175	1:45	100	
2	James B. Jones	23	5-9	170	1:48	95	
3	Robert C. Brown	25	5-11	180	1:50	90	
4	William D. White	22	5-8	165	1:52	85	
5	Charles E. Black	26	5-12	185	1:55	80	
6	Thomas F. Green	21	5-7	160	1:58	75	
7	Richard G. Hall	27	5-13	190	2:00	70	
8	Joseph H. King	20	5-6	155	2:02	65	
9	Henry I. Lee	28	5-14	195	2:05	60	
10	George J. Miller	19	5-5	150	2:08	55	
11	Frank K. Davis	29	5-15	200	2:10	50	
12	Edward L. Wilson	18	5-4	145	2:12	45	
13	Albert M. Moore	30	5-16	205	2:15	40	
14	Samuel N. Taylor	17	5-3	140	2:18	35	
15	Charles O. Anderson	31	5-17	210	2:20	30	
16	William P. Jackson	16	5-2	135	2:22	25	
17	Robert Q. Roberts	32	5-18	215	2:25	20	
18	Thomas R. Clark	15	5-1	130	2:28	15	
19	Joseph S. Lewis	33	5-19	220	2:30	10	
20	Henry T. Walker	14	5-0	125	2:32	5	
21	George U. Hall	34	5-20	225	2:35	0	
22	Frank V. King	13	4-11	120	2:38		
23	Edward W. Lee	35	5-21	230	2:40		
24	Albert X. Miller	12	4-10	115	2:42		
25	Samuel Y. Moore	36	5-22	235	2:45		
26	Charles Z. Taylor	11	4-9	110	2:48		
27	William A. Anderson	37	5-23	240	2:50		
28	Robert B. Jackson	10	4-8	105	2:52		
29	Thomas C. Roberts	38	5-24	245	2:55		
30	Joseph D. Clark	9	4-7	100	2:58		
31	Henry E. Lewis	39	5-25	250	3:00		
32	George F. Walker	8	4-6	95	3:02		
33	Frank G. Hall	40	5-26	255	3:05		
34	Edward H. King	7	4-5	90	3:08		
35	Albert I. Lee	41	5-27	260	3:10		
36	Samuel J. Miller	6	4-4	85	3:12		
37	Charles K. Moore	42	5-28	265	3:15		
38	William L. Taylor	5	4-3	80	3:18		
39	Robert M. Anderson	43	5-29	270	3:20		
40	Thomas N. Jackson	4	4-2	75	3:22		
41	Joseph O. Roberts	44	5-30	275	3:25		
42	Henry P. Clark	3	4-1	70	3:28		
43	George Q. Lewis	45	5-31	280	3:30		
44	Frank R. Walker	2	4-0	65	3:32		
45	Edward S. Hall	46	5-32	285	3:35		
46	Albert T. King	1	3-11	60	3:38		
47	Samuel U. Lee	47	5-33	290	3:40		
48	Charles V. Miller	0	3-10	55	3:42		
49	William W. Moore	48	5-34	295	3:45		
50	Robert X. Taylor	49	5-35	300	3:48		
51	Thomas Y. Anderson	50	5-36	305	3:50		
52	Joseph Z. Jackson	51	5-37	310	3:52		
53	Henry A. Roberts	52	5-38	315	3:55		
54	George B. Clark	53	5-39	320	3:58		
55	Frank C. Lewis	54	5-40	325	4:00		
56	Edward D. Walker	55	5-41	330	4:02		
57	Albert E. Hall	56	5-42	335	4:05		
58	Samuel F. King	57	5-43	340	4:08		
59	Charles G. Lee	58	5-44	345	4:10		
60	William H. Miller	59	5-45	350	4:12		
61	Robert I. Moore	60	5-46	355	4:15		
62	Thomas J. Taylor	61	5-47	360	4:18		
63	Joseph K. Anderson	62	5-48	365	4:20		
64	Henry L. Jackson	63	5-49	370	4:22		
65	George M. Roberts	64	5-50	375	4:25		
66	Frank N. Clark	65	5-51	380	4:28		
67	Edward O. Lewis	66	5-52	385	4:30		
68	Albert P. Walker	67	5-53	390	4:32		
69	Samuel Q. Hall	68	5-54	395	4:35		
70	Charles R. King	69	5-55	400	4:38		
71	William S. Lee	70	5-56	405	4:40		
72	Robert T. Miller	71	5-57	410	4:42		
73	Thomas U. Moore	72	5-58	415	4:45		
74	Joseph V. Taylor	73	5-59	420	4:48		
75	Henry W. Anderson	74	5-60	425	4:50		
76	George X. Jackson	75	5-61	430	4:52		
77	Frank Y. Roberts	76	5-62	435	4:55		
78	Edward Z. Clark	77	5-63	440	4:58		
79	Albert A. Lewis	78	5-64	445	5:00		
80	Samuel B. Walker	79	5-65	450	5:02		
81	Charles C. Hall	80	5-66	455	5:05		
82	William D. King	81	5-67	460	5:08		
83	Robert E. Lee	82	5-68	465	5:10		
84	Thomas F. Miller	83	5-69	470	5:12		
85	Joseph G. Moore	84	5-70	475	5:15		
86	Henry H. Taylor	85	5-71	480	5:18		
87	George I. Anderson	86	5-72	485	5:20		
88	Frank J. Jackson	87	5-73	490	5:22		
89	Edward K. Roberts	88	5-74	495	5:25		
90	Albert L. Clark	89	5-75	500	5:28		
91	Samuel M. Lewis	90	5-76	505	5:30		
92	Charles N. Walker	91	5-77	510	5:32		
93	William O. Hall	92	5-78	515	5:35		
94	Robert P. King	93	5-79	520	5:38		
95	Thomas Q. Lee	94	5-80	525	5:40		
96	Joseph R. Miller	95	5-81	530	5:42		
97	Henry S. Moore	96	5-82	535	5:45		
98	George T. Taylor	97	5-83	540	5:48		
99	Frank U. Anderson	98	5-84	545	5:50		
100	Edward V. Jackson	99	5-85	550	5:52		
101	Albert W. Roberts	100	5-86	555	5:55		
102	Samuel X. Clark	101	5-87	560	5:58		
103	Charles Y. Lewis	102	5-88	565	6:00		
104	William Z. Walker	103	5-89	570	6:02		
105	Robert A. Hall	104	5-90	575	6:05		
106	Thomas B. King	105	5-91	580	6:08		
107	Joseph C. Lee	106	5-92	585	6:10		
108	Henry D. Miller	107	5-93	590	6:12		
109	George E. Moore	108	5-94	595	6:15		
110	Frank F. Taylor	109	5-95	600	6:18		
111	Edward G. Anderson	110	5-96	605	6:20		
112	Albert H. Jackson	111	5-97	610	6:22		
113	Samuel I. Roberts	112	5-98	615	6:25		
114	Charles J. Clark	113	5-99	620	6:28		
115	William K. Lewis	114	5-100	625	6:30		
116	Robert L. Walker	115	5-101	630	6:32		
117	Thomas M. Hall	116	5-102	635	6:35		
118	Joseph N. King	117	5-103	640	6:38		
119	Henry O. Lee	118	5-104	645	6:40		
120	George P. Miller	119	5-105	650	6:42		
121	Frank Q. Moore	120	5-106	655	6:45		
122	Edward R. Taylor	121	5-107	660	6:48		
123	Albert S. Anderson	122	5-108	665	6:50		
124	Samuel T. Jackson	123	5-109	670	6:52		
125	Charles U. Roberts	124	5-110	675	6:55		
126	William V. Clark	125	5-111	680	6:58		
127	Robert W. Lewis	126	5-112	685	7:00		
128	Thomas X. Walker	127	5-113	690	7:02		
129	Joseph Y. Hall	128	5-114	695	7:05		
130	Henry Z. King	129	5-115	700	7:08		
131	George A. Lee	130	5-116	705	7:10		
132	Frank B. Miller	131	5-117	710	7:12		
133	Edward C. Moore	132	5-118	715	7:15		
134	Albert D. Taylor	133	5-119	720	7:18		
135	Samuel E. Anderson	134	5-120	725	7:20		
136	Charles F. Jackson	135	5-121	730	7:22		
137	William G. Roberts	136	5-122	735	7:25		
138	Robert H. Clark	137	5-123	740	7:28		
139	Thomas I. Lewis	138	5-124	745	7:30		
140	Joseph J. Walker	139	5-125	750	7:32		
141	Henry K. Hall	140	5-126	755	7:35		
142	George L. King	141	5-127	760	7:38		
143	Frank M. Lee	142	5-128	765	7:40		
144	Edward N. Miller	143	5-129	770	7:42		
145	Albert O. Moore	144	5-130	775	7:45		
146	Samuel P. Taylor	145	5-131	780	7:48		
147	Charles Q. Anderson	146	5-132	785	7:50		
148	William R. Jackson	147	5-133	790	7:52		
149	Robert S. Roberts	148	5-134	795	7:55		
150	Thomas T. Clark	149	5-135	800	7:58		
151	Joseph U. Lewis	150	5-136	805	8:00		
152	Henry V. Walker	151	5-137	810	8:02		
153	George W. Hall	152	5-138	815	8:05		
154	Frank X. King	153	5-139	820	8:08		
155	Edward Y. Lee	154	5-140	825	8:10		
156	Albert Z. Miller	155	5-141	830	8:12		
157	Samuel A. Moore	156	5-142	835	8:15		
158	Charles B. Taylor	157	5-143	840	8:18		
159	William C. Anderson	158	5-144	845	8:20		
160	Robert D. Jackson	159	5-145	850	8:22		
161	Thomas E. Roberts	160	5-146	855	8:25		
162	Joseph F. Clark	161	5-147	860	8:28		
163	Henry G. Lewis	162	5-148	865	8:30		
164	George H. Walker	163	5-149	870	8:32		
165	Frank I. Hall	164	5-150	875	8:35		
166	Edward J. King	165	5-151	880	8:38		
167	Albert K. Lee	166	5-152	885	8:40		
168	Samuel L. Miller	167	5-153	890	8:42		
169	Charles M. Moore	168	5-154	895	8:45		
170	William N. Taylor	169	5-155	900	8:48		
171	Robert O. Anderson	170	5-156	905	8:50		
172	Thomas P. Jackson	171	5-157	910	8:52		
173	Joseph Q. Roberts	172	5-158	915	8:55		
174	Henry R. Clark	173	5-159	920	8:58		
175	George S. Lewis	174	5-160	925	9:00		
176	Frank T. Walker	175	5-161	930	9:02		
177	Edward U. Hall	176	5-162	935	9:05		
178	Albert V. King	177	5-163	940	9:08		
179	Samuel W. Lee	178	5-164	945	9:10		
180	Charles X. Miller	179	5-165	950	9:12		
181	William Y. Moore	180	5-166	955	9:15		
182	Robert Z. Taylor	181	5-167	960	9:18		
183	Thomas A. Anderson	182	5-168	965	9:20		
184	Joseph B. Jackson	183	5-169	970	9:22		
185	Henry C. Roberts	184	5-170	975	9:25		
186	George D. Clark	185	5-171	980	9:28		
187	Frank E. Lewis	186	5-172	985	9:30		
188	Edward F. Walker	187	5-173	990	9:32		
189	Albert G. Hall	188	5-174	995	9:35		
190	Samuel H. King	189	5-175	1000	9:38		
191	Charles I. Lee	190	5-176	1005	9:40		
192	William J. Miller	191	5-177	1010	9:42		
193	Robert K. Moore	192	5-178	1015	9:45		
194	Thomas L. Taylor	193	5-179	1020	9:48		
195	Joseph M. Anderson	194	5-180	1025	9:50		
196	Henry N. Jackson	195	5-181	1030	9:52		
197	George O. Roberts	196	5-182	1035	9:55		
198	Frank P. Clark	197	5-183	1040			

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[illegible][illegible]**AMEX**

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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High Month	Low Month	Div	Vol	Pct	Vol	High	Low	Lowest	Original
1979	1978					1979	1978	1977	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
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32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
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37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
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59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
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61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	6				

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 25 weeks plus the current week, not just the current week. If a stock declines or drops dramatically to 25 percent or more than has gained, the year's high-low range and the year's low-high range are shown. The stock's yearly range, rates of dividends are annual dividends based on a \$100 share.

a = dividend as a percent.
d = dividend declared or paid.
e = dividend plus stock dividend.
f = fractional share.
g = new yearly low.
h = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
i = dividend in continuation of shares subject to 10% non-cumulative.
j = dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
k = dividend said this year, omitted, deferred, or no action.
l = dividend declared or said this year, an accumulative dividend.
m = new issue in the past 25 weeks. The high-low range becomes the new issue's range.
n = need daily delivery.
o = new issue.
p = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus a stock split.
q = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
r = S&P.
s = new issue or stock in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
t = trading halted.
u = in liquidation or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities issued by such company.
v = when distributed.
w = when withdrawn.
x = with warrants.
y = with stock dividend.
z = no distribution.

1 = dividend and sales in full.
2 = dividend and sales in part.
3 = sales in full.

China Vows To Open Banking

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GREAT BRITAIN**

THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

'Sell': What Your Broker Really Means

So much for the idea of ringing out the old and ringing in the new. There is something depressingly familiar about the current allegations concerning the conduct of an investment manager of one of the world's biggest mutual fund firms. It's an old story — one which, it must be emphasized, remains only an allegation in this instance.

In brief, what has often happened is that the big guy beats up the little guy. The fund manager knows where the fund is going to invest and commits his own money ahead of the pooled cash of smaller investors.

There are two morals to this. Both revolve around how individual investors should react to people in the business of selling securities. Moral No. 1 is to find the highest class of vendor possible. If you are going to invest you will deal with someone who sells you a service — a broking transaction service, a private banking asset management service, supposedly "inside" knowledge in a circular letter, shares in a mutual fund. The more established the vendor, the more concerned it will be about its reputation. Analyzed this way, the relatively high incidence of investors being ripped off by rogue newsletters is easily understandable. As is the rare occurrence of wealthy individuals being ripped off by private banks, which guard their reputations jealously. It's sad, but true: The more money you have the better life is.

The second moral is to learn to decode the financial language of people who sell things. Taking a somewhat skeptical view of brokers' recommendations, this column offers the following translations for language that is often more than a little over-the-top. "Sell" means the brokers want the commission. "bold" means their earlier research was wrong but they're scared to admit it, and "buy" means — you guessed it — that they've already bought some themselves.

It may be that this is not a kind or nice way of looking at things. But then, who ever got rich by being nice?

M.B.

Predictions for Emerging Markets: Mostly Sanguine

By Philip Crawford

GREAT heights may sometimes be followed by great falls, but will that be the case for emerging markets in 1994? Certainly, few experts are forecasting a year as spectacular as 1993, which saw some Asian markets climb well over 100 percent and some Latin American markets rise more than 50 percent. But the consensus is that there is still plenty of room for growth.

Perhaps more significant in the long run, emerging markets appear to have turned a corner in how they are perceived by professional and by private investors — no longer as just for gamblers, but as a viable asset class for the mainstream investing public.

"The question today is not 'Do I invest in emerging markets?' but rather 'Can I afford not to?'" said Antoine Van Agtmael, chief executive of Emerging Markets Management, an American consulting firm. "The total market capital of emerging markets has grown from \$200 billion in 1984 to almost \$1 trillion today," he said, "and that's still only the beginning. Why? Because many areas of the globe that are beginning to show economic growth still have no stock market. And over 50 percent of the world's population lives in these areas."

The pure numbers tell a big part of the 1993 story. In the Asia/Pacific region, for example, as measured by national equity indexes, the Philippine stock market gained 154 percent, the Indonesian market rose 114 percent, and the Malaysian market climbed 98 percent. The SET index of Thai stocks gained 88 percent while, in burgeoning China, the value of several of the "B" shares — those offered to foreign investors — rose more than 100 percent.

Many Latin American markets also saw big gains. The Argentine market rose 53 percent in 1993, while Chile's climbed 43 percent. Mexico's Bolsa index shot up 48 percent. And such Central European markets as Prague, Warsaw and Budapest continued to attract more foreign investors. The Warsaw market rose a staggering 788 percent in U.S. dollar terms last year.

Despite some beginning-of-the-year jitters, many Asia/Pacific markets are expected to continue their upward climb in 1994, due to maturing economies, growing management expertise, and increasing levels of foreign investment.

"You could say many of the same positive

Relocation

Page 15
True costs of executive moves.
Page 16
The price of failure.
Page 17
Relocating retirement benefits.
The German problem.

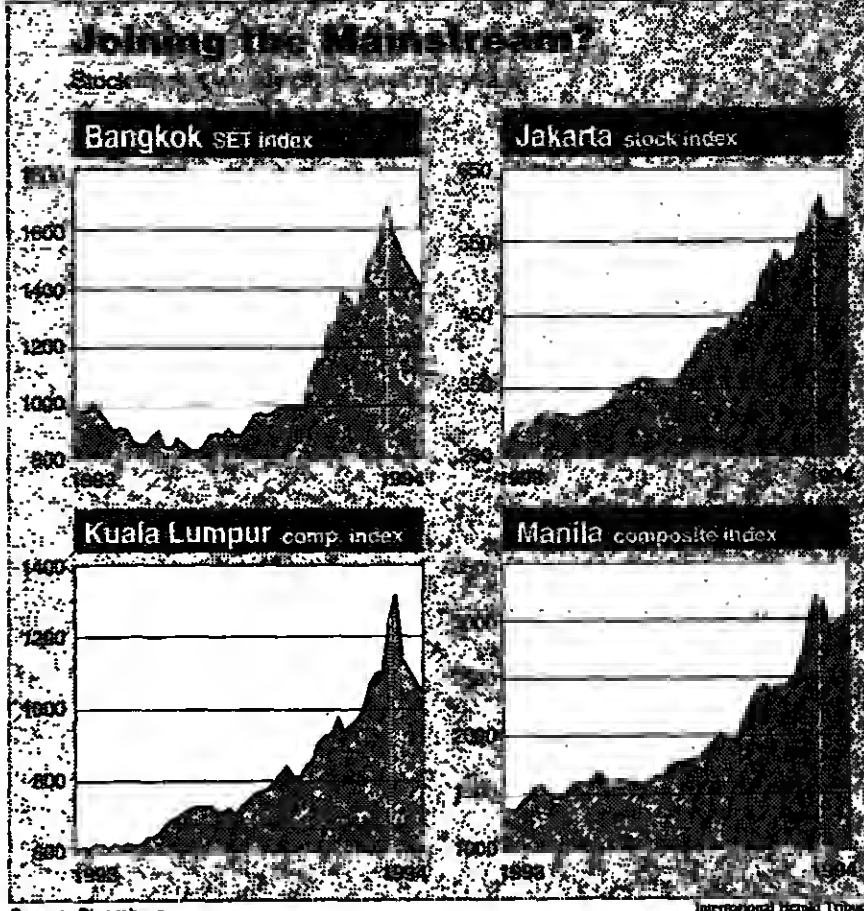
things about Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines," said Richard Mosely, director of Jardine Fleming Unit Trusts Ltd., in Hong Kong. "They're 'good news' stories from both a top-down and bottom-up perspective — fundamentally strong economies which are still growing. I'm more cautious on Thailand, which in the short term looks overbought."

Mr. Mosely said that Malaysia's economy should grow about 8 percent in 1994, compared to about 4.5 percent in 1993, and that the Philippine economy should grow about 4.5 percent, against about 1.5 percent in 1993.

"I'll be surprised if 1994 returns in these markets are as high as they were last year," Mr. Mosely said, adding, "But others feel differently. Some say the Manila composite index will break 5,000 by the end of '94." The Manila index finished 1993 at about 3,200.

While the growing sophistication of international trading procedures enables foreign investors to buy shares of individual companies in most emerging markets, analysts warn that getting in and getting out can be difficult and that small lots of shares are often charged a premium. The consensus is that funds, be they specific to one country or region, or even exposed to emerging markets globally, are the best way for retail investors to make a play.

According to the fund-tracking firm Micropal, Jardine Fleming's Far Eastern Warrent Fund gained a huge 240 percent in 1993. Three other Jardine Fleming funds — JF Malaysia, JF Philippines, and JF ASEAN — were also among the year's best performing Asia/Pacific regional and country funds, returning an average of 214 percent. Other notable funds in the region included Fidelity's ASEAN, Malaysia and Thailand funds, Govett & Co.'s Singapore Sisdag Ltd. fund, and



Source: Bloomberg

Thorn's Philippine Redevelopment fund.

In China, the big story of 1993 was the huge expansion of the domestic economy — 13 percent — a growth trend that has attracted many multinational corporations to the country to cash in on the burgeoning domestic consumer market. But analysts say that retail investors are discovering China, too. There are currently 19 "B" share listings on the Shanghai stock exchange and 20 on the Shenzhen exchange, and an additional 20 companies are expected to offer "B" shares during the first six months of 1994.

David Whitall, who covers the Chinese market for Baring Securities in Hong Kong, said that a key for investors in 1994 was the type of new listings that are coming onto the "B" share market.

"Growth in China is a function of certain industries such as utilities, transportation

and telecommunications," he said. "And the exciting thing is that investors are now being allowed to participate in these sectors."

Retail investors can most easily gain access to the Chinese market through Hong Kong companies that have major operations in China, or through China funds, of which roughly 20 now exist. Among the top performing China funds in 1993 were Thorn's New Tiger China fund, Jardine Fleming's JF China trust, and Baring's China & Eastern Investment Co.

Analysts say that the prospects for Latin American markets vary widely from country to country, but that the region as a whole is maturing.

"Latin America will continue to develop into a more mainstream market as the instruments available to investors become more sophisticated," said Lawrence Goodman, a

senior economist and Latin American specialist at Salomon Brothers in New York. "We'll also see more diversification, as a wider range of companies will raise equity."

Mr. Goodman said that the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, bodes well for Mexico, and that he expects Mexican interest rates to come down on a sustained basis, giving further impetus to the equity market. He added that Argentina's success in lowering inflation to 8.5 percent in 1993 from almost 25 percent in 1992 speaks well for controlled growth there.

Brazil seems to be the wild card in Latin America, with some analysts predicting an imminent economic takeoff and others insisting that the market will remain torpid and mired in corruption. Inflation in Brazil is estimated to be running at about 37 percent per month. Mr. Goodman said he felt "somewhat optimistic" about Brazil, however. "The country has a new economic stabilization program," he said, "and it appears to have teeth."

According to Micropal, top performing Latin American regional and country funds in 1993 included Banco Pactual's Brazil-focused Eternity and Infinity funds, which returned 109 percent and 83 percent, and the Schroder Latin American fund, which also returned 83 percent.

More investors are also testing the waters in Central Europe, where the privatization of state-owned enterprises — first in Poland, then in the Czech and Slovak republics, and recently in Hungary — have characterized the past few years. Gordon Muir-Carthy, a Central European specialist with Smith New Court Securities in London, said he was cautiously optimistic on the region for 1994.

"In economic terms, the Czech Republic will face the most difficulties in 1994," he said. "Unemployment could rise from about 4 percent in 1993 to nearly 9 percent this year, as some of the problems of having a new market economy begin to hit home. And while I don't foresee another gain of nearly 800 percent in the Warsaw stock market, I do believe that the Polish economy will be the most rapidly growing in Europe in 1994."

Mr. Muir-Carthy noted three funds that give investors substantial exposure to the Czech, Polish and Hungarian markets: the Czechoslovakian Investment Corp. managed by Robert Fleming, the Baring Emerging Europe Trust, and the Martin Currie Emerging Markets fund.

The Money Report is edited by
Martin Baker

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THE MONEY REPORT

A Useful Checklist for an Executive Headed Abroad

By Jack Anderson

YOU don't have to be much of an economic historian to know that commerce is becoming increasingly international. To take advantage of the opportunities presented by global and North American economic pacts will require mobility and flexibility. For individual executives, and the companies that employ them, that means more international relocations. And that in turn raises serious personal and financial issues that the executive and the company must jointly address.

What are the key questions that any candidate for expatriation asks himself? What are his concerns and expectations, and, as a consequence, how can his company, if it has already experimented and established a "mobility policy" for guiding expatriate executives, respond to them? Or is he faced with an uncertain one-on-one negotiation between the executive where the results will create winners and losers and eventual jealousy between other expatriates and between expatriates and locals?

Setting aside compensation, expatriation calls into question the impact on the executive's family. Recognizing that the great majority of expatriates are married and have children, the high failure rate among expatriates is more often than not related to the problems encountered by the executive's family rather than by any failure on the part of the executive to adapt. The company must be available and positive in its approach, providing assistance to the executive and his family under the consistent terms of a written mobility policy.

A mobility policy, circulated by the company and provided to the executive, is a necessity to a successfully managed program of sending executives overseas. At the same time the policy must distinguish between the various types of assignments, by duration and by objective, and be cost-effective.

Here are some topics an executive should raise with his company:

- Calculation of the salary to be paid in the home and host country and in what currency?
- Calculation of merit increases?
- Currency exchange-rate guarantee?
- Coverage by tax equalization, tax protection or on your own?
- Which social security system will apply (home or host) and will home retirement or medical benefits or family allowances be lost?
- Hardship in the host location?
- Incentives, premiums or cost of living allowances?
- Housing differential allowance?
- Moving household goods limits?
- Schooling fees and until what age?
- Benefits in kind and perquisites at host location?
- Duration of assignment?
- Guarantee of return to home country and company?
- When become a "local" in host country?
- Performance evaluation and impact on long-term career?

What Executives Earn, and What They Cost

Gross to net salary comparison given a total salary of \$167,000.

Country	Employee Social Sec. (%)	Income Tax (%)	Net to Employee	Net % of Gross	Marginal Tax bracket (%)	Employer Social Sec. (%)	Employer % of Gross
France	\$25,431	\$32,201	\$109,368	65.5%	59%	\$59,429	35.6%
Germany	9,557	52,517	104,926	62.8%	51%	9,557	5.7%
Japan	10,311	41,970	114,719	68.7%	55%	12,081	7.2%
Britain	2,943	57,204	106,853	63.9%	40%	17,368	10.4%
U.S.	5,529	54,558	106,915	63.9%	52%	5,529	3.3%
Switzerland	7,936	44,756	114,308	68.4%	41%	7,936	4.7%
Italy	19,427	56,381	91,192	54.6%	46%	64,652	38.7%
Spain	1,969	72,082	92,949	55.6%	56%	10,197	6.1%
Australia	0	73,903	93,097	55.7%	47%	3,136	1.9%
Canada	1,610	75,003	90,387	54.1%	52%	5,259	3.1%
Sweden	0	77,625	89,375	53.5%	50%	51,770	31.0%
Holland	(51)	87,682	79,318	47.5%	60%	6,023	3.6%

(1) Before application to expatriates of Totalization Agreements and EC Directives on social security. (2) Before application of special expatriation tax relief, e.g., 10% ruling in France, and treaty provisions, for a married executive with two children. (3) Before local taxes. (4) Including employer contribution to the superannuation fund. (5) Net of allowance paid by employer.

Source: Ernst & Young

- Cultural adaptation and language training for executive and family?
- Relocation assistance in host country?
- Preassignment familiarity trip?
- Assistance for executive's working spouse to find new employment?
- Home leave for the family?
- Vacation on home or host rules?
- Tax compliance and financial planning assistance?

The first questions raised by the executive will concern the foreign assignment, its terms and the requirements for successful completion. More generally the expatriate will require the terms of his assignment and its impact on his future career. The era of departure abroad "never to return" and "without career progression" is over. If companies want to remain competitive, they must manage their expatriates' future careers, taking into account the benefits of an assignment in a foreign country in particular with regard to management adaptability.

Many companies sell an assignment abroad as an advantage to be had over colleagues in the country of origin. This should translate into concrete examples being provided to the executive who will thus accept mobility and go abroad more positive and motivated in his approach, in the knowledge that his progress will be followed during his assignment and that he will be fairly managed.

The expatriate will then be concerned with his departure, his adapting to the new location and the resulting impact on his family. A presentation on cultural adaptation should be given to the executive and his family—and should be intensive. Cultural training is most effective

generally when it is offered in the host country. To the same end a trip to the host country for the employee and his spouse should be offered prior to the final departure questions concerning arrival in the host country and center around the housing of his family and schooling of his children. Increasing numbers of companies are assisting their expatriates in seeking the solution to these concerns and are providing professional relocation assistance including the following: Home finding, school selection, greeting and orientation, spouse and family support, on-line support services.

Next, the income tax and social security issues are key concerns to both the executive and the company and must be considered in detail. Although some companies talk about the borderless regions of countries, such as the European Union, executives crossing borders will quickly see and be concerned by the variation in net income after taxes and social charges and the benefits from the applicable social security system. The chart below shows that for an executive who is married with two children, and before any expatriate planning is applied, his net compensation can vary from a high in Japan, Switzerland and France of 65 percent or more to a low of 54 percent or less in Holland, Sweden or Canada. Planning can improve these percentages for the expatriate. For example, the application of the French headquarters ruling or Belgian coordination center rules as well as treaty provisions.

The company will also be concerned by the substantial variation in the total cost of the expatriate's salary plus social charges as a percentage of gross salary. From a high in Italy, France and Sweden of 31 percent or more to a low of 103 percent or less in Australia, Canada or the United States. After the addition of all expatriate benefits and the impact of tax equalization, but before any planning, the unmanaged total employer cost can skyrocket.

These substantial variations for the executive must be considered by the company in its mobility policy in order to equalize the employee and not create disincentives to expatriation—or to repatriation. Furthermore, the company must carefully use international treaties, regional agreements and local rules to reduce the income tax burden and apply either the home or host country's social security law for the maximum advantage of the executive and the company. For example, the chart shows that an expatriate transferring from Britain to France and who will remain on British social security under the European Union's agreement can increase his net income after lower French social charges and lower French income taxes (even after taking into account the deductibility of social charges for determining French income taxes). The company will also pay the lower British social charges. The same example can be seen for several other countries where treaties or regional rules apply.

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Mobility and relocation planning are important in order to increase the current low success rate of companies in sending executives abroad. Success depends upon the company developing a fair and cost-effective mobility policy.

Jack Anderson is a tax and legal partner of Ernst & Young in Paris. He was assisted in this article by Brigitte Briand-Poincloux.

New Citibank Credit Card Offers Rebates on Apples

No, Citibank isn't handing out apples on street corners, but its American operation has launched a credit card with Visa and MasterCard that offers rebates on the purchase of any Apple Computer hardware, software or peripherals.

Cardholders can earn a rebate of 2.5 percent annually on the first \$3,000 of purchases, then 3 percent on any amount over that. The limit on rebates is \$500 a year.

The joint venture between Citibank and Apple is just one of a flurry of deals set off by the success of the General Motors card, which offers rebates on a new GM auto, according to Robert McKinley, a credit card expert. "But be sure you really like the product," he advises, "and watch out for the Apple card's high 15.4 percent interest charge if you don't pay off your bill each month. If you carry a big unpaid balance, you're better off with a 7 percent interest rate card. Then you can use the savings to buy whatever you want."

For more information on the Apple Citibank card, call 1-800-374-9999, ext. 40.

Invesco Gives Investors Chance to Bet on Taiwan

And the best goes on: The latest emerging market fund to tap investors' seemingly insatiable appetite for funds is Invesco International, the Channel Island-based subsidiary of the investment management firm Invesco. The parent company already claims \$65 billion under management, and is seeking to increase that figure with the sale of an additional \$80 million of shares in its Taiwan Growth fund.

The fund has run well in the bull market, adding 53.6 percent from its introduction in November 1991 to Jan. 5, 1994, according to the fund monitor Micropal. That compares with a 33.5 percent return by the Taiwanese market index.

"Taiwan looks set for a healthy run in 1994," said Paul Parsons, the fund's manager. "Economic growth is picking up strongly, monetary policy is easing and valuations are low. The market is attractive, and this has prompted heavy buying in recent weeks."

For more information, call Invesco International at Guernsey (19 44) 534-73114.

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Lazard Fund on Guernsey Relaunches Currency Fund

The offshore investment firm Lazard Fund Managers has relaunched its currency fund after a risk upgrading and marketing approval from the Securities and Investment Board, the top U.K. securities regulator. The fund, which has six single-currency subfunds and a seventh dollar-denominated managed subfund, is now marketed as Guernsey A.I.

For more information, call Lazard Fund Managers at Guernsey (19 44) 481 710461.

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THE MONEY REPORT

Sending Employees Abroad: Firms Try to Reduce Element of Chance

By Philip Crawford

WITH "go international" becoming the byword of fin de siècle corporate culture, increasing care is being put into the selection and monitoring of employees who make the move to a foreign country, say global relocation experts.

The new solicitude has not, unsurprisingly, been born of a sudden outbreak of corporate warmth toward employees, but of a decidedly bottom-line consideration that CEOs are beginning to pick up on: Failed expatriate assignments cost the company big bucks.

The base expenses are eye-opening enough. Moving a family of four from one European country to another, or between the United States and Europe, has been estimated at three to five times the employee's base salary, and up to twice that if the assignment is to Japan. If a sufficient repatriation plan hasn't been worked out to follow a completed foreign assignment, the executive often ends up leaving the company, taking his international expertise — gained at company expense — with him.

Such potential for loss has sent corporations scurrying to relocation consultants, to major accounting firms that specialize in expatriate

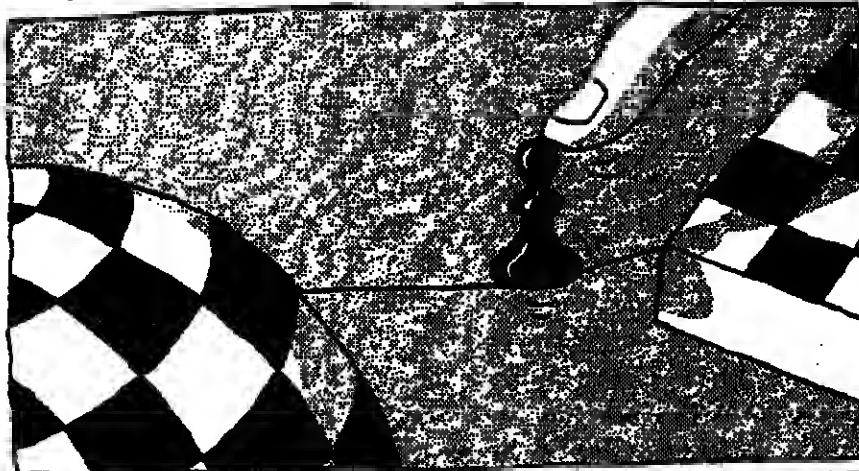
services, and to cross-cultural training experts to help sort out everything from salary, tax and repatriation issues to how an executive's children will cope with a land lacking their favorite television shows. The growth in the number of expatriate workers — and in the appreciation of their value — has also helped bring the fledgling science of human resources management to the fore, and given higher status to the corporate personnel manager, who now frequently uses the lofty title of "human resources director."

"The human resources director is no longer a second-class citizen," said Robert B. Klein of the auditing firm Ernst & Young, which has a large expatriate services division. "More often, he's now a trusted adviser to the CEO."

The reasons why expatriate assignments can fail are myriad. Prime examples include insufficiently worked-out compensation packages, inability to learn the necessary basics of a foreign language, marital discord resulting from a sense of displacement, and failure of the executive's children to adjust to life abroad.

The screening of spouses, analysts say, has become nearly as important as evaluating the executive himself.

Moran, Stahl & Boyer, part of Prudential Relocation Management's international division, has developed a written test that many companies have turned to for help in gauging



Nicola Asch/ITT

the suitability of an executive and his family for living abroad. The "Overseas Assignment Inventory," administered to expatriate candidates and their spouses, focuses on 15 "dimensions," such as open-mindedness, respect for others' beliefs, sense of humor, and marital communication to help determine adaptability.

Problems perhaps most often arise when an employee is asked to go overseas on short

notice due to an immediate operating requirement, a scenario which some analysts say is more the norm than the exception. In such cases, even the most basic issues such as how the employee will be paid, and in what currency, can be overlooked.

"If a company decides one week to send someone abroad the next, and that often happens, payment issues can end up being an

afterthought," said Edoardo De Martino, a specialist on expatriate tax issues with the auditing firm Arthur Andersen in Paris. "Some of the companies which are just beginning to go international don't have a clue how to go about it."

Lurking behind the trends of business globalization and more expatriate workers, say experts, are larger demographic and macroeconomic forces that will make effective management of "human capital" vital for 21st-century corporate success. According to forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the work force of developed countries will shrink substantially during the next 50 years as the postwar baby boom generation moves into retirement age, placing a premium on human labor. Moreover, as developed countries continue to evolve away from manufacturing toward service-oriented economies, the relative value of highly skilled labor is expected to increase. The clear message to corporations is: recognize the value of your human resources, especially your executives, and address their needs if you want to compete.

"The value of assets isn't in bricks and mortar anymore, it's in know-how," said Keith Bradley, executive director of the London School of Economics' business performance group, a research body. "And companies will have to develop a system to strategically man-

age those human assets and to get a return on them."

One reason why executives sometimes turn down an expatriate assignment is worry over its effect on long term career goals. Experts, moreover, say that this may be the area in which the efforts of multinational corporations remain most wanting. According to the survey, almost 65 percent of responding expatriate employees gave expatriate assignments a written or verbal agreement to employ them when the foreign stint was over, 38 percent of those corporations could not guarantee a definite position or job level.

Mr. Klein of Ernst & Young said that, indeed, nearly 40 percent of American expatriates leave their companies within two years after returning home from a foreign assignment, due to poor corporate planning for their futures.

"A lot of guys are left twisting in the wind when they get back home," said Mr. Klein of Ernst & Young. "There's no job for them, and suddenly they're a nobody. It's an enormous letdown both professionally and emotionally. And if they end up leaving, the company gets virtually no return on the investment it has made in their development and expertise."

"These days," Mr. Klein concluded, "any forward-thinking company addresses career planning as a precondition to the expatriation process."

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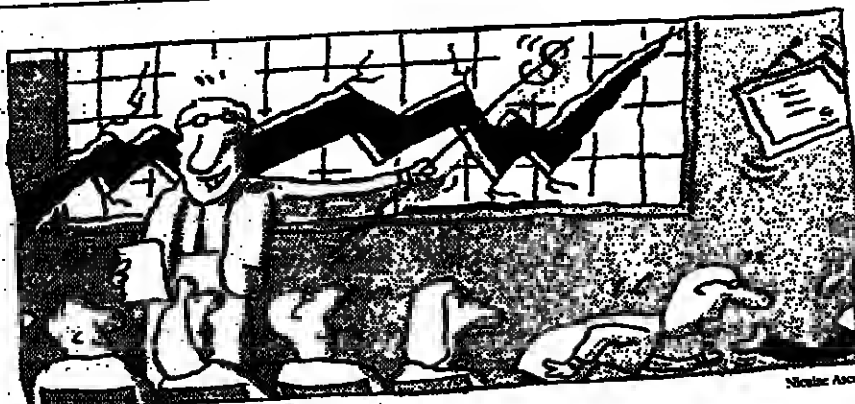
Quake Created Some Winners ... and Losers

GHOULISH though it may be, the day after Monday's powerful earthquake in Los Angeles, shares of the curiously named Failure Group Inc. were bid up 20 percent, from \$5 a share to \$6. The company, which analyzes structural engineering problems, said it expects to generate new business in the quake's aftermath.

The next day, Spacelabs Medical Inc., a maker of clinical information systems and patient-monitoring products, predicted a sag in earnings over the next few months due to quake damage to a factory. The stock lost as much as \$2.25 before recovering to finish the session off \$1.125 at \$24.875.

The quake will create other winners and losers, say people who follow Southern California's industry. Construction companies are thought to have the best chance of gaining business from the disaster.

"There is going to be hundreds of millions of dollars in heavy construction that will be needed to repair the region's infrastructure," said Charlotte Chamberlain, an analyst at Wedbush Morgan Securities. "If you look at the 1994 earthquake in Alaska and Hurricane Andrew in Florida, both those events were shots in the arm to the region for building."



Kasler Holding Co. is one she thinks ought to do especially well. Doug Christopher, who covers local companies for the Los Angeles broker Crowell Woodson & Co., also likes Kasler, along with Calmet, Morrison Knudsen and Fluor. Following the same logic, he thinks specialty steel businesses may benefit, too.

Companies that at first glance would seem candidates for a fall, such as utilities and insurers, should be spared, the analysts said. Mr. Christopher noted that utilities, despite heavy damage to their equipment and a likely fall in electricity and gas usage, are covered by regulatory contracts that will neutralize the earnings impact.

Miss Chamberlain pointed out that few property owners are covered by quake insurance, which is prohibitively expensive. And anyway, "the deductibles are so huge, I can't imagine this is going to be a big hit to them."

Early estimates put insurers' exposure at \$1 billion of the \$7 billion-plus in damage.

One group that could get hurt, she said, is banks and savings and loans. "There's been a lot of damage, and because prices have sunk in multifamily dwellings, we will undoubtedly see charge-offs and reserving of those properties on the books of banks and thrifts. Ones she mentioned are Glendale Federal Bank, California Federal Bank, Citicredit and, to a lesser extent, Ahmanson and Great Western.

The quake came at an especially bad time, said Mr. Christopher. "What we're seeing and reading is, here's another negative for California. California's already in a slumping economy," he said. "It's a tough time, it's going to take a long time to get over this."

Miss Chamberlain is more upbeat. She thinks the quake may wake the region out of its long downward slide. "I'm quite bullish that like Alaska and Andrew, this will be an economic shot in the arm overall," she said.

—CONRAD DE AENLLE

Expat Retirees: Racing to Keep Level

By Conrad de Aenlle

WAGE earners contemplating a move abroad should think about what they will have to show for it when they retire. They may find, when they step up to collect, that their various pension plans did not weather the trip very well and that they do not have as much to live on as expected. Even if they do, the cost of accumulating the benefits may be substantially higher than if they had stayed put, due to lost tax concessions.

One risk that expatriates face is spending so long abroad that they fail to work long enough in any one country to receive a state pension. The United States, for instance, demands 40 quarters, while Britain requires 11 years.

Fortunately, there are many bilateral accords, called totalization agreements, that allow time spent paying into each state plan to be combined. Unfortunately, many countries, such as Japan, do not have these agreements, and even when they exist, the benefits generally add up to less than the employee would have received by working the same amount of time in a single country.

"In the course of a person's career, if he moves around to several countries, he's going to have a very fragmented pension," said Geoffrey Sargent, a tax partner at the giant accountancy firm CPMG Peat Marwick. "All these foreign pensions may not add up to what the individual was expecting or what the company wanted him to receive."

Employees in the European Union get a better shake if they work in two or more member states. Pension benefits are based on the total time worked in all EU countries and are paid pro-rata by the government of each country to which a worker retires after a 40-year career spent in several Union states, including five in Britain. The portion of his pension due from the British government would equal one-eighth of the sum a Briton with a 40-year career would receive.

"You could get two or three years' work in a number of countries, and without these agreements you wouldn't get anything, but each end up with benefits" from each one, said Ian Stark, an actuary at Watson's Investment Consultancy. If the benefit from a particular country would be greater without regard for time spent working elsewhere, the worker would get that amount, he added.

A single European government

pension to go along with the single market is still a long way off.

"At the moment there really isn't anything that's put forward to deal with the problem, but none of them have come to fruition," said Elmer Doonan, the partner in charge of pensions at the legal firm Wilde Sapte. "The problem here is that there are such divergences in the way in which state pensions are accrued in different EU states. They haven't found a way to synchronize them to make it easier."

The EU rules, and many of the bilateral agreements, do give employees on short-term assignments abroad, say a year or two, the option of continuing to pay into their employer-sponsored pension programs back home.

"There are all these special arrangements that apply for migrant workers," said Mr. Stark. "They apply to EU citizens that are posted from one country to another for a short period of time, on the basis that you'll be coming back after a specified time." Given the Union's more or less open borders and the presence of conglomerates with offices in any number of states, "it must make sense to allow these people to remain covered by one plan and move freely from country to country."

They may move freely, but not tax-free. Many Western governments use tax incentives to encourage contributions to personal and employer-sponsored pension plans. These tend to be wiped away once a border is crossed because the criteria by which pension plans qualify for favorable tax treatment vary.

When an employee "transfers" somewhere else in the world with the same company, generally he can stay with that plan," Mr. Sargent explained, "but the tax consequences of that may not be very good to the country he goes to. A U.K. plan generally wouldn't meet the requirements to France or Germany; he would no longer get a deduction for putting money into the U.K. plan." To add insult to injury, Germany may count — and tax — the contributions the company makes on the employee's behalf as personal income.

All of this may not matter to some expatriates, usually reasonably senior executives, whose bosses make up whatever excess taxes are paid.

"Many employees of multinational companies that go on foreign assignments are tax-equalized," Mr. Sargent said. "They're no worse off than if they had stayed at home."

Such employees may also be given a defined-benefit guarantee, in

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Transplanted Germans Lose Their Perks

By Ann Brocklehurst

DOING one's patriotic duty is more commonly associated with financial sacrifice than with earning piles of money. But for West Germans who moved East to help with their country's reconstruction, the personal economic rewards were often large. Organizations in both the public and private sectors offered the Western "pioneers" fat salaries, extra hardship pay, generous housing allowances and free flights home.

Now, however, the benefits are running out and, much to many Easterners' delight, "Wessies" are having to learn to live more like the locals or go home.

Commerzbank cut the bonus paid to its Western employees in Eastern Germany to 15 percent of their normal salary from 20 percent effective Jan. 1. It will drop further to 10 percent next year and be entirely phased out in 1996. Computer managers who used to fly home at company expense every weekend are now limited to two flights a month if married and one if single. In winter, however, when

the roads are considered dangerous for driving, they are still allowed to fly weekly with return tickets usually costing 600 Deutsche marks to 800 DM (\$345 to \$650).

Only 100 of the bank's 700 West Germans in Eastern Germany are considered permanently transplanted employees working on a standard contract. But a bank spokesman, Dennis Phillips, said that over the next few years there would be more of this type of appointment as Commerzbank tries to eliminate the divisions between Eastern and Western employees.

For Westerners who have moved East for good, one of the hardest perks to lose is the housing allowance. With a severe housing shortage in the entire region, including the new capital Berlin, it was extremely difficult to quickly find a family apartment for less than 3,000 DM a month. In many cases, rents have been subsidized by as much as 75 to 100 percent, but that benefit is now running out and its recipients must learn to compete on the housing market like everyone else.

At the same time, the bureaucrats' "bush pay" has also been slashed by more than 50 percent.

The tax-free allowances, offered by the government to tempt traditionally immobile Germans to move East, were as high as 2,500 DM a month.

While staying on means living on a much tighter budget, going home poses its own problems. The first civil servants to move back West found not only their old jobs but sometimes their old desks occupied. They also gripped that the leagues failed to appreciate the work they had done in the East and did not offer them suitably challenging new positions. Wilfried Kerstein, head of the German Civil Servants Association's eastern division, says, however, that the number of complaints has recently fallen off sharply.

At the Treuhands, the temporary agency set up to take charge of privatizing the East German economy, many of the middle management jobs will simply disappear as the agency winds down for the end of 1994.

The Treuhands faced much criticism for the generous contracts it offered, especially since many of the yuppie beneficiaries were seen as responsible for the large-scale layoffs and unemployment in the East. But Horst Föhr, the personnel director, said that, overall, the terms of employment were justified. Management consultants, fresh out of university, earn 80,000 to 110,000 DM per year at private firms and legal specialists earn 90,000 DM, he said. He pointed out that the Treuhands had to compete with these firms for qualified personnel while offering only temporary contracts since the agency's lifespan had always been limited.

Tobias Hundertmark, a West German who ended up in charge of selling forest product firms, had two years of experience at Price Waterhouse Management Consultants in Hamburg before he joined the Treuhands. He estimates that including the value of his housing allowance, his salary rose 70 percent in his first one and a half years.

One Treuhands employee whose future remains unclear, however, is the agency's president, Birgit Breuel. Asked at the new year's press conference what she had planned, Miss Breuel, a former state economics minister, replied that she needed some time off to reflect on her Treuhands experiences before deciding.

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SPORTS

In the Cool of the Night, Courier Grinds Past Kulti

The Associated Press
MELBOURNE — The first game took 10 minutes. The first set lasted 58 minutes. By the time Jim Courier won the tedious match on Friday, fans were huddled under blankets on a summer's evening at the Australian Open.

The third-seeded Courier outslugged Nicklas Kulti, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), in a match that lasted 2 hours, 41 minutes but seemed longer. The baseliners traded jabs until one got sloppy, or into position for a winner.

"We were just grinding, grinding, grinding all the time until someone hit a good shot and forced a mistake," Courier said.

The match was delayed at the start when Courier forgot his trademark white baseball cap in the locker room. It had a four-minute rain interruption in the final set. But, mostly, it had long rallies that anesthetized the shivering fans.

The match's seventh game lasted 21 minutes and 28 points. It included 11 deuces. Courier, who was serving, finally won it to go up 5-2.

"That's a big momentum game," Courier said. "It was kind of a battle of wills."

The temperature, which had reached 22 degrees centigrade (72 Fahrenheit) during the afternoon, dipped to 12 degrees at night on center court, chilly for the Australian summer. Fans snuggled under blankets and Swedish flags brought to cheer on Kulti.

Courier, seeking his third straight Australian Open title, put a towel over his legs during breaks to keep them warm.

"My legs kind of got a little bit cold on the changeovers," he said. "It's so unusual down here, it's usually so hot. It's nice to play in comfortable weather."

Top-seeded Pete Sampras also moved into the fourth round with a four-set victory over Stéphane Simonian of France. His next opponent will be 15th-seeded Ivan Lendl, who defeated Paul Haarhuis in four sets.

Sampras, who beat Lendl in the final of the New South Wales Open in Sydney last Sunday, is attempting to become the third man to win Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and the Australian Open in succession.

"Ivan is probably hitting the ball as well now as he has in a while," Sampras said of the two-time Australian Open champion. "Lendl is the type of guy that if you open the door a little bit, he is going to walk right in. He is one of the greatest players of all time, and I'm going to have to play well to beat him."

On Friday, Lendl was fined \$1,000 by tournament officials for entering an audible obscenity in his match. Officials said Lendl became involved in several disputes over line calls.

No. 5 Goran Ivanisevic rallied to defeat Aaron Krickstein, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, turning the match around after breaking his racket when he slammed it to the court late in the second set.

"It's not bad," said Ivanisevic, who had 20 aces. "Every time I break a racket I cool down. It's a little bit expensive."

But the tournament supervisor, Bill Gimour, said he was considering the incident. Ivanisevic has already been fined \$350 during the tournament for ball abuse.

No. 10 Magnus Gustafsson dropped just six games while winning his third-round match and No. 13 Wayne Ferreira also won, but No. 11 Marc Rosset was upset, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, by Grant Stafford.

MaliVai Washington, who upset No. 2 Michael Stich in the first round, needed five sets to complete a second-round victory over Andrei Cherkasov that was halted Thursday evening by rain and darkness.

The top-seeded woman, Steffi Graf, defeated her German compatriot Barbara Rittner, 6-2, 6-4, to advance to the fourth round. Also advancing were No. 3 Conchita Martinez, No. 6 Mary Joe Fernandez, No. 10 Kimiko Date, No. 14 Magdalena Maleeva and No. 16 Lindsay Davenport, as well as unseeded Chanda Rubin.

Graf has been using weights to build up her strength, while a new racket has given her added confidence and thrust at the net.

"I feel a lot better around the net now," she said. "I kind of know where the ball is going, so I feel more secure."

Rubin, a 17-year-old American who upset 12th-seeded Amanda Coetzer on Wednesday, ignored swirling winds to defeat Kristine Radford, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), in a match interrupted twice by rain. Davenport, also 17 and an American, won 6-1, 6-2 over Elena Makarova.

The biggest upset of the third round was pulled off by another American, Ginger Hejgson, who survived three match points in her 3-6, 7-6 (12-10), 6-4 defeat of seventh-seeded Anke Huber. The German double-faulted 15 times, including twice on match point in the tiebreaker.

No. 13 Helena Sukova, a finalist at the U.S. Open last year, also was ousted. She lost 6-4, 6-3 to unseeded Sandrine Testud of France.

Testud, 21, had not previously made it past the second round of any Grand Slam.

"I had nothing to lose," she said. "I just wanted to play my best."

"I tested next faces Graf, winner of the Open in 1988, 1989 and 1990.

Results From the Australian Open

MEN'S SINGLES
SECOND ROUND
MaliVai Washington, U.S., def. Andrei Cherkasov, Russia, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND
Magnus Gustafsson (10), Sweden, def. Joern Riessen, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Grant Stafford, South Africa, def. Marc Rosset (11), Switzerland, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Ivan Lendl (5), U.S., def. Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Stéphane Simonian, France, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (5), Croatia, def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Martin Damm, Czech Republic, def. Brent Larkham, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Wayne Ferreira (12), South Africa, def. Daniel Vaneck, Czech Republic, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4; Jim Courier (3), U.S., def. Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES
SECOND ROUND
Magdalena Maleeva (14), Bulgaria, def. Helena Sukova (13), Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND
Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Barbara Rittner, Germany, 6-2, 6-4; Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, def. Kristine Radford, Australia, 6-2, 7-6 (7-1); Sandrine Testud, France, def. Helena Sukova (13), Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-3; Lindsay Davenport (16), U.S., def. Elena Makarova, Russia, 6-1, 6-2; Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, def. Amy Frazier, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Mary Joe Fernandez (6), United States, def. Caroline Kostomarov, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Ginger Hejgson, U.S., def. Anke Huber (7), Germany, 3-6, 7-6 (12-10), 6-4; Kimiko Date (10), Japan, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-3, 6-2.

CHIEFS (13-5) AT BILLS (13-4): KEY STAT: Chiefs allowed conference low 10 interceptions, Joe Montana in 21 postseason games has 43 touchdown passes and 19 interceptions, and Neil Smith led league with 15 sacks and coach Marty Schottenheimer seeks his 100th NFL victory; Bills appear in fourth straight conference championship and fifth in six seasons, are 20-1 when Jim Kelly is not sacked, have won seven straight playoff games at home, have beaten Chiefs in Buffalo in five of six last and end Bruce Smith owns postseason record for sacks with 11.

COMMENT: This should be one of the most memorable AFC championship games ever. Montana makes his first trip to Rich Stadium since 1983, but he helped lead

the Chiefs to a 23-7 victory over Buffalo at Kansas City in Week 13.

Buffalo, like most teams, is different at home. Look for the Bills to occasionally employ an eight-man front and go after Montana, the key man in the secondary that can

make that tactic work is safety Henry Jones. He is as talented as they come and he can cover deep and break up long tosses against the blitz. Jones is rough on the safety blitz, too.

For the Bills, Thurman Thomas has to rush for 100 yards for a victory. For the Chiefs, stopping Thomas means they can bound Kelly from start to finish and turn

the game upside down. Bank on Thomas, Bank on the Bills. Odds: Bills favored by 3 1/2 points.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
49ERS (11-6) AT COWBOYS (13-4): KEY STAT: 49ers offense averaged 402.2 yards per game in regular season. Jerry Rice has 13 touchdowns in 14 postseason games and linebacker Bill Romanowski led team in tackles with 105; Cowboys are 3-1 in conference championship games vs. 49ers including a 30-20 victory at San Francisco in 1993, are 38-1 when Emmitt Smith rushes 20 or more times and are 28-1 — including 24 straight — when Smith rushes for 100 or more yards.

COMMENT: These teams respect each other but their rivalry has grown extremely intense and they have eyed each other all season. Dallas has the upper hand. It has beaten San Francisco in consecutive matchups, in the 1992 NFC championship game and by 26-17 in Week 7 in Dallas.

The 49ers after the last loss were solemn but certain they would see Dallas again. They have been waiting for this chance for several weeks. Here is the problem for the 49ers: They can match the Dallas offense with a high-wire act of their own but in the end, the 49ers defense will not be able to put the final clamp on victory vs. the Dallas offense.

You should see two prolific offensive attacks that exhibit wondrous efficiency: Troy Aikman led the league in percentage completion at 69.1 percent and Steve Young was second at 68.0 percent. The Dallas defense has the last word. Cowboys by 32.

These National Football League matchups were prepared by Thomas George of The New York Times. Odds were provided by Harrah's.

INDONESIA BARS Johnson, Citing AIDS Virus
The Associated Press
JAKARTA — Indonesia said Friday that it would not allow Magic Johnson, the former National Basketball Association star, to visit the country with his all-star team.

"I will block his visit, because of his AIDS disease," said the director-general of immigration, Roni Sikap Sinaraya.

He said that a 1992 immigration law allowed the government to refuse to allow people with contagious diseases to enter the country.

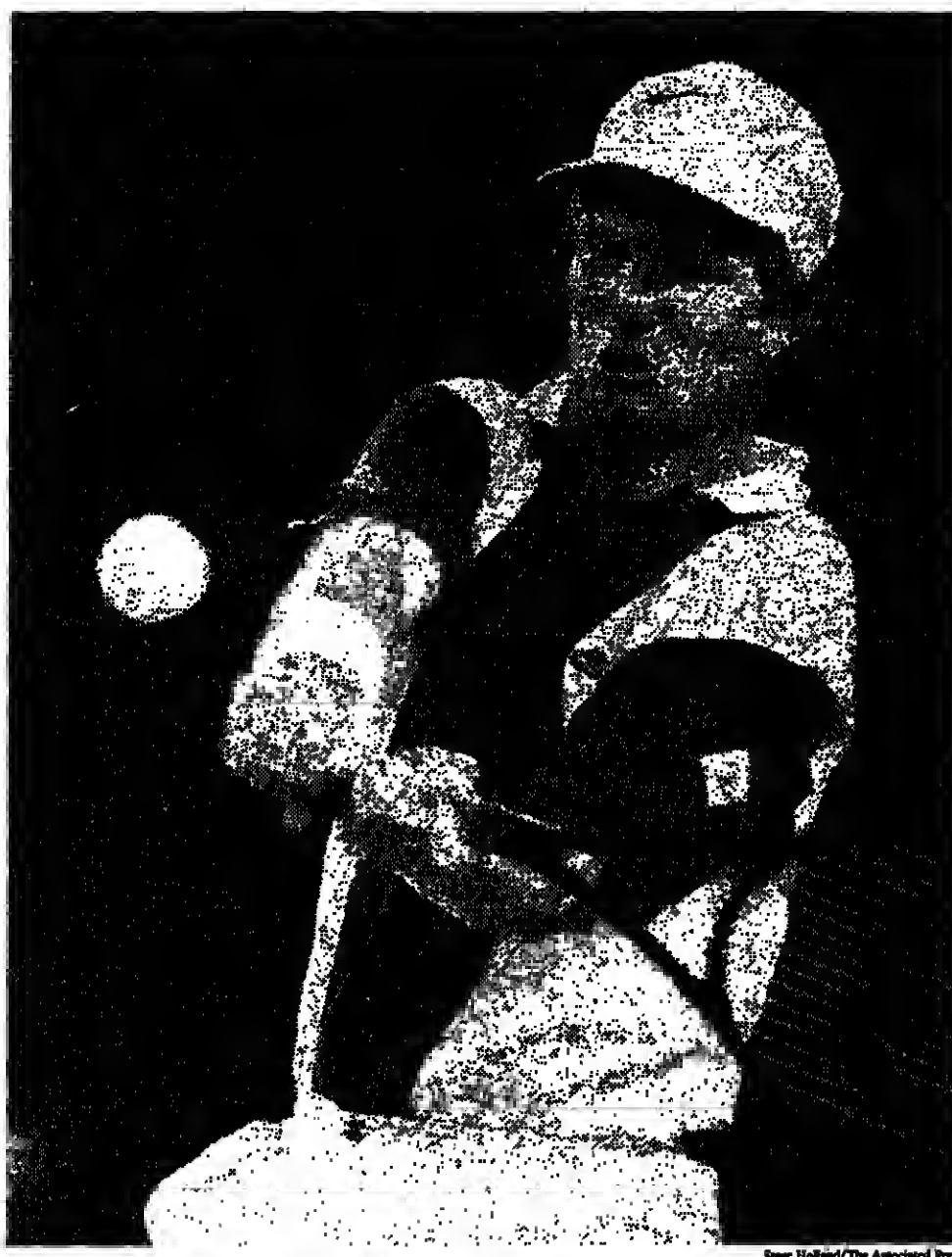
Johnson, who is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, was scheduled to arrive in Jakarta on Feb. 24 at the invitation of Indonesia's basketball association. He and his all-star team, which has been on a world tour, were to stay for three days and play several exhibition games.

Minister of Health Sujudi, who does not oppose the visit, said the case has created a dilemma for the Indonesian government. He said Indonesia, as a member of the World Health Organization, had an obligation to treat AIDS victims in a humanitarian way.

No. 2 UCLA 74; No. 9 Arizona 66; The Bruins (12-0, 3-0 Pac-10) remained one of two unbeaten teams in the country and set themselves up for a chance at No. 1. Tyus Edney had 26 points to lead UCLA, which should take over atop the poll if it can beat Arizona State on Saturday since No. 1 Kansas has already lost this week. The outstanding backcourt of the Wildcats (13-3, 2-2) had a rough night as Khalid Reeves, the conference's leading scorer at 24.1 per game, was held to 13, all but one in the second half, and Damon Stoudamire fought through foul trouble to finish with nine points.

No. 5 Duke 92, North Carolina State 65; Grant Hill had 19 points to lead the Blue Devils (12-1, 4-1 Atlantic Coast Conference), who shot 77 percent from the field in the first half. Duke made 20 of its first 26 shots and went on to a 44-29 halftime lead. The Wolfpack (5-9, 1-3) were led by Ricky Daniels' 16 points and lost to Duke for the seventh straight time and the third consecutive year at home.

No. 6 Massachusetts 76, Rutgers 54; Lou Roe and Mike Williams each had 17 points as the Minutemen (14-2, 6-0 Atlantic 10) defeated the visiting Scarlet Knights (3-8, 1-



Jim Courier prevailed in a long three-set battle of baseliners Friday on a chilly evening in Melbourne.

Hunker Down for Big Air Attacks by Everybody

New York Times Service
AMERICAN CONFERENCE
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Without 2 Stars, Michigan Still Gives Gophers a Scare

The Associated Press
You had to expect a spotty performance from Michigan with two starters out with chicken pox. The 15th-ranked Wolverines managed to score No. 20 Minnesota, but couldn't come up with victory.

Jawan Howard and Jimmy King, two members of Michigan's Fab Five that reached the national championship game the last two

years, were scratched from the lineup and their absence showed.

The Golden Gophers (12-4, 3-1 Big Ten) beat Michigan 63-58, the Wolverines' second straight conference loss.

"Michigan is a good team, even without those two players," said Minnesota reserve Townsend Orr, who scored four of his 12 points in the final five minutes. "Everyone who came here tonight really stepped up their game another level."

It started so easy for the Golden Gophers that it didn't really matter who was sick for Michigan (11-4, 3-2). A 17-2 lead made it look easy at home for Minnesota, but Michigan was within 32-28 at halftime.

"We weren't going to walk out of here and let them pick the score," said Jalen Rose, who led the Wolverines with 19 points.

Ray Jackson's 18-foot jumper capped a 10-2 Michigan run and tied the game 47-47 with 9:02 remaining. The first time Minnesota didn't lead all game, before the Gophers scored the next six points. Michigan's Leon Derrickicks had a chance to tie the game at 57 with 56 seconds remaining, but didn't convert a three-point play.

One time made a layup, stole the ball on the other end and was fouled with 13.8 seconds remaining, making both free throws.

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COLLEGE BASKETBALL

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"Michigan is a good team, even without those two players," said Minnesota reserve Townsend Orr, who scored four of his 12 points in the final five minutes. "Everyone who came here tonight really stepped up their game another level."

It started so easy for the Golden Gophers that it didn't really matter who was sick for Michigan (11-4, 3-2). A 17-2 lead made it look easy at home for Minnesota, but Michigan was within 32-28 at halftime.

"We weren't going to walk out of here and let them pick the score," said Jalen Rose, who led the Wolverines with 19 points.

Ray Jackson's 18-foot jumper capped a 10-2 Michigan run and tied the game 47-47 with 9:02 remaining. The first time Minnesota didn't lead all game, before the Gophers scored the next six points. Michigan's Leon Derrickicks had a chance to tie the game at 57 with 56 seconds remaining, but didn't convert a three-point play.

One time made a layup, stole the ball on the other end and was fouled with 13.8 seconds remaining, making both free throws.

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SPORTS

Suspect Cites Plan To Bribe Harding's Former Husband

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORTLAND, Oregon — The plot thickened in the Nancy Kerrigan assault case on Friday as one of the alleged conspirators revealed a plan to blackmail the ex-husband of Kerrigan's rival, Tonya Harding, for reportedly ordering the attack.

The suspect, Shawn Eckardt, Harding's bodyguard, told The Oregonian newspaper that another alleged conspirator, Derrick Smith, hoped to make more money from the assault by blackmailing Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gillooly, later with evidence that he had faked the attack.

"After we do this job for Jeff, we'll own him," Eckardt quoted Smith as saying. The Oregonian published the second part of an interview with Eckardt on Friday.

The first part appeared Thursday. Smith's attorney could not immediately be reached for comment.

The allegation was another thread in a case that has thrown the skating world into turmoil and started a controversy over whether Harding, the U.S. figure skating champion, should be allowed to compete at the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, next month.

Gillooly, Eckardt, Smith and the alleged hit man, Shane Stant, have been arrested and charged with plotting the attack on Kerrigan, who was hit on the leg with a metal bar after practice for the U.S. Figure Skating Championships in Detroit. Kerrigan was forced to withdraw from the competition, which Harding won the event.

In Colorado Springs, Colorado, the U.S. Figure Skating Association backed off plans to vote on whether to keep Harding on the team.

Kristin Matta, a USFSA spokeswoman, said, "A vote is not set, a vote is not scheduled."

The Amateur Sports Act of 1978, the federal law governing the USOC and its member federations, states that any sports body trying to oust a team member must "provide for notice and an opportunity for a hearing before declaring such individual ineligible to participate."

On Friday, the International Olympic Committee said that it would wait until after Jan. 31 before considering whether Harding should be allowed to compete in Lillehammer.

The IOC's director-general, Francois Carrard, said the committee did not want to get involved in the matter while it was being addressed by justice and sports officials in the United States.

Carrard said the IOC would become involved only once the USOC submitted its team roster for the Games by the Jan. 31 deadline.

Harding, 23, said on ABC television Thursday night that she wanted to achieve her lifetime dream of winning an Olympic gold medal and that she also hoped for a big payoff after 20 years of arduous training.

A Portland television station reported Friday that Eckardt, Smith and Stant were negotiating with prosecutors about plea bargains in exchange for their cooperation.

Attention in the case is now focusing on Harding, whom Eckardt has alleged was involved in the plot.

Harding insists that she is innocent and her attorneys have attacked Eckardt's credibility.

A Multnomah County grand jury, meeting to determine whether to indict Harding, along with the four men arrested in the alleged conspiracy, heard testimony from Harding's father, Al Harding, her coach, Diane Rawlinson, a private investigator, Gary Crowe, a minister, Eugene Samuels, and other witnesses.

Eckardt said that Gillooly offered the others \$6,500 to disable Kerrigan "so Tonya could win the Olympics."

He told The Oregonian that Smith, the alleged getaway driver after the Detroit attack, thought he could blackmail Gillooly later by threatening to expose him.

Eckardt said Smith hoped to get access to Gillooly's contacts and to meet people like the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, who had donated money to Harding after a reported death threat against her in November.

(Reuters, AP)



Katarina Witt performing her technical program on Friday in Copenhagen, seeking to win a spot on the German Olympic team.

Witt's 'Disappointing' Comeback German Star Is Only 9th After Her Technical Program

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN — The wrinkles appeared around Katarina Witt's brow, as they always do when one is most working to suppress them. She glanced to her left at her teammates. The ones she has to beat. Why weren't they crying? The younger ones are supposed to cry.

"I am very disappointed because it is a program I usually can do in my sleep," Witt said Friday after her technical program, worth one-third of her total score in the European Figure Skating Championships. "I just said to myself, 'Just enjoy it.'"

Her eyes were red. "I had the audience on my side," she decided.

She did not have the judges. In the first international stage of her comeback, the nine judges told Witt, 28, that she should have stayed away. Their low scores for technical merit, six of them ranging from 4.6 to 4.8, glared in cold admonishment. It is a matter of fact that Witt rated highly for her 2 minute, 40 second presentation, with seven scores of 5.5 or higher, and that she is now in position to seize one of Germany's two places in the women's Olympic competition next month. She need only maintain her No. 9 position ahead of her compatriot Marina Kielmann, who was ranked 14th after the short program. But that's not the point.

"It is sad because she is a nice girl," said her teammate Tanja Szewczenko, 12 years her junior, who beat Witt in the recent national championships and was in fifth place heading into the final long program Saturday afternoon. "It was not the ranking that bothered her."

No one was outstanding, but Oksana Baiul, 16, the 1993 world champion from Ukraine, had taken the lead with a graceful, at times elastic, rendition of "Swan Lake." Her technical scores ranged from 5.2 to 5.6, and her

presentation rated no less than 5.7 from the judges.

She looked like a pixie having sneaked into a grown-up's closet. Her performance ended in an exclaiming pose, at which time she drew her knees together and sat up rigidly in thanks. She appeared maybe half the size of Witt, who earned raptures of applause from the small crowd in the tiny arena.

Dressed in the black tights and beige jacket married to her accompaniment, Robin Hood, she looked like the instructor dictating to her students. Experience is a virtue, but gravity was not so kind. She was required to perform three jumps and booted one of them, landing two-footed out of a double axel. This is an automatic deduction of 0.4 points, but the judges were harsher than that. After, she was seen crying on German television.

"I think the audience saw I didn't give up," she said. "After the mistake I still tried to lift the program and get the program across, and I think this is important."

If she was coming back to answer some greater calling than the simple achievement of another Olympic medal — and it appeared she was, admitting that she could not jump with her more athletic successors — then it was clear that she was carrying more pressure than any teenager could imagine. For them, it is hard enough to seize what they've never had before. For her, there was an aura to resurrect, a ghostly spirit to recreate, even though the memory of her two Olympic championships has inflated the requirements for her and no one else. She left a world in which millions adored her, returning to one that on Friday left her feeling old.

"I don't regret coming back," she said. "I'm not going to start analyzing tomorrow if I don't make it. I had a real interesting time this year

trying to come back. I would regret it if I never would have tried it."

She sat at the news conference on display, tipping her head onto her left hand, the fingers shielding her eyes, and with each of her controlled breaths it became obvious that she was waiting for support. But her teammates were either calculating with their big eyes staring straight ahead and blank smiles, or else they were completely ignorant of what their idol needed. Finally, someone blurted, "Good luck tomorrow," and now she was really alone. A year after she had taken aim at an event like this, she now wiped at her tears, allowed to get up and leave as an official stepped forward to thank her audience.

Almost as an afterthought, Surya Bonaly of France overtook Baiul for first place. She skated with none of the emotion Witt was struggling to create: it was the ease of Bonaly's movements that the judges applauded.

In the same way, they had applauded Viktor Penchenko of Ukraine, who abandoned his one-year professional career to return and win the men's championship Thursday night, easily beating Eric Millot of France (second) and his Ukrainian teammates Viacheslav Zagorodnikov and Dmitri Odnoruchko (third and fourth). "It is good enough for this time," Penchenko said of his performance, not without its flaws. This was the conclusion of all the former professionals are seeking less than a month before the Olympics.

The last preliminary arguments were to be made by 1984 Olympic ice dancing champions, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain, who in the free program late Friday night were seeking to break a first-place tie with the 1993 world champions, Maya Usova and Alexander Zhulin of Russia. They were to be followed Saturday by the least likely, and therefore the greatest, challenge, made by a sad goddess.

Austria's Maier Holds Off Schneider to Win 2d Giant Slalom

The Associated Press

MARIBOR, Slovenia — Ulrike Maier of Austria, a giant slalom specialist, on Friday clinched her second World Cup victory of the season, beating off a second-run challenge from the Swiss veteran Vreni Schneider.

Maier, leading after the first heat, clocked an overall time of 2 minutes 28.83 seconds to win, despite losing her balance a few gates from the second-run finish.

Schneider, a five-time winner on the Maribor hill, was in third place after the first heat but slid an aggressive second run for an overall 2:29.08. Her strong showing signaled well for Maribor slaloms — her strongest discipline — on Saturday and Sunday.

Germany's Katja Schirmer, fresh from downhill and super-G triumphs last weekend and finding her top form just weeks before the Lillehammer Olympics, was third in 2:29.31.

Maier's teammate Anja Wachter, last season's overall World Cup champion, finished fifth and narrowed the gap between her and the current World Cup leader, Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, to just 39 points.

Wiberg finished 14th and has 923 points overall. Wachter has 884, ahead of Schneider, who has 830, and Maier with 711.

"It was great to have this before Lillehammer," said Maier, who won a giant slalom at Santa Caterina, Italy, before Christmas and was world champion in the giant slalom in 1989 and 1991. "This was a fantastic victory."

On a good day for German skiers, Martina Ertl finished fourth after a blazing second run of 1:16.82 boosted her from a first-heat ninth place and gave her 2:29.62 overall. Her teammate Christine Meier placed seventh with 2:30.63 on the steep, icy course.

"A super team showing," said Ertl, the fastest in the second heat. The Germans had been doing special training in Flachau, Austria, and Ertl said the results showed that it had paid off.

Italy's Deborah Compagnoni was sixth. Slovene skiers have been strong on the World Cup circuit this year. But, racing before thousands of home fans, the best they could manage Friday was an 11th place by Spela Petrar.



Giant-slam specialist Ulrike Maier withstood Vreni Schneider's second-heat challenge for the triumph Friday in Maribor, Slovenia.

NFL Patriots Sold to Foxboro Stadium Owner

The Associated Press

BOSTON — James Orthwein, owner of the National Football League's New England Patriots, said Friday that he was selling the Patriots, but that they would be staying in New England.

Orthwein announced that Robert Kraft, owner of Foxboro Stadium, where the Patriots play their home games, would buy the team.

"He understands what a football team means to this community," Orthwein said of Kraft. Kraft was a bidding war with a group from St. Louis that had lost in an attempt to land one of the NFL's expansion franchises.

"We're a region that stresses family values, traditions — we hold on to good things," Kraft said. "We're not a transient part of the country."

Kraft did not say the amount he would pay for the team. The sale must be approved by the league's other club owners.

SIDELINES

Tokio Has Narrow Whitbread Lead

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Tokyo maintained a narrow lead Friday with less than 24 hours remaining in the third leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race.

Tokio, a Whitbread 60 yacht skippered by Chris Dickson, was reported 208 nautical miles from the finish line at Auckland, New Zealand. The Maxi-class New Zealand Endeavor was only three miles behind, while five other boats remained in contention as the 14-yacht fleet approached Cape Reinga, the northernmost tip of New Zealand, before the final 200-mile dash south to Auckland.

It was shaping up as the closest group finish in the race's history. Dennis Cramer's American yacht Winston, which lost a 146-mile lead midway through the 3,673-mile leg, was making a strong comeback. Winston was clocked with Spain's Galicia 93 Pescanova, 11 miles off the lead.

Berlin Seeks to Hold England Game

BONN (Reuters) — The Berlin soccer federation said on Friday that it had made an official bid to hold Germany's controversial soccer friendly with England on the anniversary of Adolf Hitler's birthday April 20. English and German soccer officials decided on Wednesday to move the game away from Hamburg because of fears of neo-Nazi violence.

Hamburg city officials feared clashes in the city if the match went ahead and asked the German body to move the match away from the city.

"For us April 20 is a day like any other," said a spokeswoman for the Berlin federation, Bernd Richter. "We want to have this great football match. We have a good security concept."

Moser to Try Again, in Bordeaux

TRENTE, Italy (AP) — The Italian cyclist Francesco Moser said Friday that he would make his third attempt on Chris Boardman's world hour cycling record in Bordeaux and not in Stuttgart as he had planned.

Moser, 42, the former record holder, told the Italian news agency ANSA that the Stuttgart hall where he had hoped to break the record on Wednesday had been booked by a cycling event and an indoor international athletics meet.

He is now due to leave Italy for France on Monday, accompanied by his medical adviser, Francesco Conconi. The men will decide a date for the attempt after conducting test runs. Moser failed twice, last Saturday and Tuesday, in his attempts at altitude in Mexico City to break the Briton's record, which he set at the Bordeaux velodrome in July.

'94 Cup Body Upbeat Despite Quake

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — The Pasadena Rose Bowl, venue for the World Cup soccer final in July, has been given a clean bill of health following the earthquake on Monday, the tournament organizers said.

"Engineers from the city of Pasadena and the Rose Bowl surveyed the stadium on Tuesday and found no structural damage," a World Cup USA 1994 spokesman said Thursday. The 102,000-seat oval, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) from the epicenter of the quake, is the site of eight tournament matches, including a semifinal, the third-place match and the final.

Bruce Dworshak, the World Cup USA press operations director, was optimistic that the quake damage would cause minimal disruption to the tournament. He dismissed looming transport problems, with wrecked freeways causing nightmare traffic jams.

For the Record

Matt Busby, 84, who overcame the tragedy of an air crash to guide Manchester United past Benfica of Lisbon to win soccer's European Champions' Cup in 1968, died Thursday in Manchester. On Feb. 6, 1958, Busby was seriously injured and eight of his players were killed in a crash in Munich.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	20	11	.646	0
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Orlando	14	16	.469	6
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Atlanta	14	16	.469	6
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New Jersey	14	16	.469	6
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Indiana	14	16	.469	6
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Philadelphia	14	16	.469	6
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Washington	14	16	.469	6
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Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
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Atlanta	20	9	.690	0
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Charlotte	14	16	.469	6
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Cleveland	14	16	.469	6
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Indiana	14	16	.469	6
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Washington	14	16	.469	6
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Western Conference	W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	20	9	.690	0
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Utah	14	16	.469	6
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San Antonio	14	16	.469	6
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Dallas	14	16	.469	6
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Denver	14	16	.469	6
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Phoenix	14	16	.469	6
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Portland	14	16	.469	6
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Golden State	14	16	.469	6
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Los Angeles	14	16	.469	6
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LA Clippers	14	16	.469	6
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Sacramento	14	16	.469	6
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LA Lakers	14	16	.469	6
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THURSDAY'S RESULTS	W	L	Pct	GB
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.323	10
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San Antonio	10	21	.323	10
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Phoenix	10	21	.3
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DAVE BARRY

A Double-Edged Sword

MIAMI — Radiation is a double-edged sword. It can be our deadly enemy, as when it leaks out of a nuclear reactor and harms innocent people, yet it can also be our friend, as when it leaks out of a nuclear reactor and harms Donald Trump.

Another example. Dentists use radiation, in the form of X-rays, to determine which of our teeth are still real, so they can grind them into stumps and cover them with improved space-age materials costing thousands of dollars per ounce. Yet those very same "X-rays," if we are overexposed to them, can cause us to look like Willie Nelson. I base this statement on my own dentist. He is a fine person and a skilled professional, but he looks WAY too much like Willie Nelson for it to be a result of natural causes. When he works on my teeth, I'm always expecting him to burst into song:

*Durbin! won't you come back soon
And spit mouthwash in my spittoon.*

I recently received another example of bad radiation from alert reader Laurie Belin, who sent me a United Press International article that should be of grave concern to all those individuals who use furniture. The article, which I am not making up, begins:

"MOSCOW — A Russian businessman who died recently of mysterious causes was apparently killed by his chair, which was found after his death to be highly radioactive, Russian newspapers reported."

The article goes on to state: "Investigators discovered that the deadly office chair was the source of 1.5 million times more radioactivity than normal background levels. . . it was not known how the chair became radioactive, but there have been other incidents in Moscow where ordinary household items and even foods have been found to be radioactive."

Your reaction to this article, as a compassionate human being, is: "How can I get a chair like that for certain people in my office, particularly the cretin who will not stop bawling Gary Puckett songs?"

No, seriously, your reaction is to be shocked, but also to be reassured by the belief that, while there might be radioactive chairs in Russia, there would never be any here.

I wish I shared your optimism. I wish I could tell you that when I contacted the American Chair Council, a spokesman informed me that every chair sold in this country is subjected to a rigorous radiation-testing process wherein an inspector sits in it for a certain period of time and notes, on a clipboard, whether or not he dies. But I'm afraid I cannot tell you this, and do you want to know why? Because there IS no "American Chair Council." And even if there were, I am way too lazy to contact it. This is a perfect example of the lackadaisical, "who-cares" attitude that pervades our society and makes us perfectly capable of producing radioactive chairs.

So we have reason to be concerned. But we should not panic. Perhaps it will help if we remember that radiation also benefits mankind in ways that were never before possible. I am referring, as you may already have guessed, to microwave grape racing.

I found out about microwave grape racing from Greg Jacobs, a student at my alma mater, Haverford College. Basically, here's how it works: You put a thin film of sunflower oil on the floor of your microwave oven, and then you line some grapes up against one side, with the holes pointing at the wall. Then you turn the microwave on full power, which heats the grapes' interiors until steam goes shooting out the holes, thus turning the grapes into little organic rocket engines that scoot across the lubricated oven floor.

WARNING: THE PROCEDURE DESCRIBED IN THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH IS NOT APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN MICROWAVE COUNCIL (IF THERE IS SUCH A THING) AND COULD BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED THAT YOUR SPATULA COULD BE GIVING OFF MORE RADIATION THAN CHERNOBYL. SO WHAT DO YOU CARE?

Thus we see that radiation, if used wisely, can provide important benefits to humanity for many years to come. Although you, personally, might not see this come to pass, especially if you are touching this newspaper with your bare hands.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Normandy's 50th-Anniversary Invasion

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Longest Day ever lengthens. The 50th anniversary celebration of the first Normandy landing lasted three days; the 50th will spread out over a year. On that terrible and triumphant day, June 6, 1944, 153,000 Allied troops and 70,000 Germans engaged in the

MARY BLUME

start of a long campaign (the liberation of Caen alone cost the Allies 30,000 casualties). The number of veterans and tourists expected to visit the battle sites this spring cannot even be estimated.

"I would be talking nonsense if I even tried to give you a figure," said Jean-Claude Demais of the Comité Régional de Tourisme de Normandie at a recent press conference. Fifty, nostalgia and hard-nosed Norman practicality have brought three départements together to coordinate festivities with a view not only to a short time gain in bleak times but to ensure, with the opening of the Channel tunnel, a steady flow of tourists in coming years.

In addition to 350 events such as a 1940s-jazz festival and a 23-hectare (57 acres) flower show at Caen, three new museums will commemorate the landings for future generations.

"The veterans are only interested in their own sites," Demais said. The veterans who faithfully attend D-Day commemorations are also a dying breed. The aim is to make the landing beaches — Juno, Omaha, Utah, Gold and Sword — and combat zones into a permanent tourist circuit with modern technological props such as data bank and CD-ROMs.

Each year the Comité du Débarquement (D-Day Commemoration Committee) quietly holds ceremonies at one of the landing beaches. Last year 3,000 veterans attended. At this year's ceremony, organized by the French government at Omaha Beach, 45,000 veterans whose credentials have been inspected by national committees will be welcomed and supplied with chairs. Queen Elizabeth II, Presidents François Mitterrand and Bill Clinton will attend, along with leaders from Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway and Luxembourg, whose grand duke participated in the landings.

Germany has not been invited to the official ceremony but German visitors and veterans, already numerous each summer, will be welcome after June 6, Demais said.

This year also marks the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, which will undoubtedly be simply listed, and the liberation of the south of France, which should cause a problem of logistics, the landings having taken place in August on what are now the teeming beaches of Saint-Tropez.



Among the memorials commemorating D-day is this statue in the American cemetery at Colleville, near Omaha Beach.

Tour operators worldwide are organizing battalions of visitors. Battlefield tourism has become increasingly popular, as a World War II poet, Philip Johnstone, grimly forecast in a 1918 poem describing a tour of High Wood, site of a three-month battle in 1916:

*Observe the effect of shell-fire in the trees
Standing and fallen; here is wire; this trench
For months inhabited, twelve times changed
hands
And in that dug-out (genuine) we provide
Refreshments at a reasonable rate.
You are requested not to leave about
Paper, or ginger-beer bottles, or orange peel,
There are waste-paper baskets at the gate.*

Specialized tour operators offer such brochures as "The 82nd Airborne Division Association presents . . . The Invasion of Normandy 50 Years Later!" The most spectacular will be a QE2 cruise to Cher-

bourg including World War II big bands, movies and newswires and the presence of Dame Vera Lynn and the 91-year-old Bob Hope.

There have been reports of British veterans traveling on their own finding their hotel reservations, made to 1990, had been given to a higher-paying American tour operator. Demais said such incidents were extremely rare and regrettable and added that locals have offered to make rooms available free of charge to bona fide veterans.

D-Day was only the start of the Normandy campaign which lasted to late August at high cost to the civilian population as well as to troops. The cities of Le Havre, Rouen, Evreux, Cherbourg, Saint-Lô, Caen and Alençon will have exhibitions in which locals recall, through paintings and drawing, what they endured 50 years ago.

In mid-July, Rouen will organize an

armada of sailing ships as it did for the bicentennial of the French Revolution in 1989, this time followed by World War II warships. Even Deauville will add military vehicles to its Bastille Day parade.

Bus and boat tours of the landing beaches have been organized, and between Caen and Bayeux vintage jeeps will be available. There will be helicopter tours and one company is offering tour operators an old DC-3 to fly over the beaches at prices ranging from \$50 to 800 francs (about \$90 to \$135) per person, refreshments not included.

Rémy Desquesnes, a French historian, puts the casualties for the Normandy campaign at 200,000 for the Allies and between 300,000 and 400,000 for the enemy. One of the jubilee events will be the D-Day Golf Challenge, held at 12 regional courses, including a "Scottish style" one at Omaha Beach.

PEOPLE

Quayle Memorabilia:
You Just Can't Say Noe

Just when you thought you could get enough of Dan Quayle for free, out comes a new catalogue from his namesake hometown museum offering oddities of Quayle memorabilia for sale. Thanks to a handy mail order list, you won't have to trek all the way to the Dan Quayle Center in Huntington, Indiana, for the golf balls (\$3.50 each) imprinted with the museum's logo — featuring a bird that one can only assume is a well, quail — the Quayle museum glassware (set of four, \$24.94) or the gold wide presidential tie bar (\$150, including signature). The museum newsletter gloats that since the dedication in October more than 8,100 visitors have trooped through the center, from "17 foreign countries" and "every state but two." The two laggard states were not identified.

It's official: Billy Crystal is bowing out of the Academy Awards ceremony after four years. "After three Grammys, four Oscars and six Comic Reliefs, I'm going to take a break from my hosting duties," he said. "I hope the new host has as good a time as I did." So far, no replacement has been named for the ceremony, which is on March 21.

Princess Diana has accepted an honorary fellowship of the Royal Australian College of Dental Surgeons, which is likely to mean a visit to Sydney after the Australian tour by her estranged husband, Prince Charles, which starts next week. Before confirming her acceptance, Diana advised the college that, as announced in December, she intended to reduce the number of her public engagements but that her patronage links would continue "albeit to a lesser degree."

The Hollywood Peach? Tommy Lee Jones won't be sliding into home base anytime soon. The actor had to delay shooting scenes at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Alabama, after hurting his ankle while filming the movie "Cobb" in Nevada. Jones stars as the baseball legend Ty Cobb.

INTERNATIONAL
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Appears on Pages 7 & 13

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Austria	8/19	42/39	60/42	12/24	64/63	16/61
Austria	3/27	42/39	7/44	1/31	64/63	16/61
Bulgaria	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Czech Rep.	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Denmark	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
France	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Germany	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Greece	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Hungary	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Ireland	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Italy	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Japan	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Latvia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Lithuania	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Netherlands	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Norway	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Poland	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Portugal	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Romania	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Russia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Slovakia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Slovenia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Spain	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Sweden	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Switzerland	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Turkey	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Ukraine	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
USSR	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Yugoslavia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61

North America
A January thaw will reach the Northeast this weekend and last into early next week. Temperatures will rise above freezing from Washington, D.C., to Boston Sunday into Tuesday. Rain is possible by Tuesday. Welcome rain will spread into San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Europe
High winds will sweep across the North Sea into Scandinavia Sunday and Monday. London through Paris will be windy with a few showers Sunday, then dry weather is expected early next week. Heavy rains will be confined to the south-central Mediterranean Sea.

Asia
Temperatures will be near normal over China by early next week. Sunshine will boost temperatures in near or slightly above normal from Shanghai to Beijing by Tuesday. Snow squalls will pound northwestern Japan, including the Sapporo area. Locally heavy rains will soak the northeastern Philippines.

Middle East	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61

Latin America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61

Asia	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61
Bahia	12/25	64/63	16/61	12/26	64/63	16/61

Film Transforms Beacon (Pop. 13,243 + Paul Newman)

By Jacques Steinberg
New York Times Service

BEACON, N.Y. — John Griffith had always planned to tear down the rusted, mildew-green Quonset hut that serves as a garage for his fuel oil company. But that was before he, and his garage, went Hollywood.

On a chilly, gray morning this week, Griffith watched as Paul Newman shuffled across the company's driveway and ducked under the garage's big door in a scene for a comedy called "Nobody's Fool." The movie, which stars Newman, Bruce Willis, Melanie Griffith and Jessica Tandy, has been filming in and around this small Hudson Valley city since mid-November.

"I thought this was the dirtiest, roughest garage in creation, and I was embarrassed by it," said Griffith, 59, slithering on the sidewalks as Newman repeated his entrance under the watchful gaze of the director, Robert Benton. "Now these guys come and say it's just perfect. Now it's historic!"

These have been busy, starry days in this city of 13,243. Beacon has gone out of its way to welcome a movie crew that, local offi-

cials hope, could help reverse the area's economic fortunes.

At a time when layoffs at several nearby IBM plants have left people's spirits low, city officials were so excited to have "Nobody's Fool" made here that they postponed a \$400,000 street and sidewalk renovation project for six months because the producers wanted the city to look as run-down as possible. The filmmakers gave the city a \$40,000 "location fee" to offset the inconvenience and pay for services like police protection and garbage pickup.

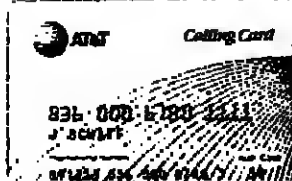
To transform Beacon into North Bath, the fictional town that is home to the film's cast of eccentric characters, the producers built temporary facades for more than a dozen Main Street businesses. Many of the 19th-century brick shops were given new names and stocked with different products, which has led to some confusion. A man unknowingly walked into the fictional Hopkins Hardware and demanded to buy a snow shovel, only to be told that the shovel in the store window was a movie prop and he was actually standing in Beacon Hill Antiques.

More than anything, however, it is the almost

daily presence of the movie's stars that has generated the biggest buzz, with Newman, an astonishingly youthful 68, attracting swarms of admirers with cameras and cameras. In the comedy, based on a novel by Richard Russo and scheduled for release in the fall, Newman plays a hard-luck construction worker trying to turn his life around, in spite of skeptics like his sometime boss, played by Willis, and the boss's wife, played by Griffith. Tandy plays Newman's landlady and former eighth-grade teacher.

The movie has already made celebrities of some townspeople, including Frank Innes, 41, a construction worker, and Bob Picciano, 42, an unemployed security guard, who won roles as extras in the production. They play garbage collectors and have already acted in a scene with Newman at a local diner.

Picciano, a smiling, bearded man who weighs 345 pounds (156 kilograms), said he is now called Mr. Hollywood by his pals at McAuley's Tavern in Poughkeepsie. "I was in a high school play once," he said, recounting his previous theatrical work. "I closed the curtain in time with the music and I was a ball in a court scene. But that was 24 years ago."

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China, PRC***	10811	Ireland**	099-101	Colombia	980-11-0010
Guam	018-872	Ireland	1-800-550-0000	Costa Rica**	
Hong Kong	800-1111	Italy*	172-1011	Ecuador*	114
India**	800-117	Liechtenstein*	155-90-11	El Salvador**	119
Indonesia**	00-801-10	Lithuania**	8-4196	Guatemala*	190
Japan**	009-111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Guyana**	165
Korea	009-11	Malta*	0680-80-110	Honduras**	123
Korea**	009-11	Morocco*	19-4-0111	Mexico***	95-800-460-4240
Malaysia**	800-0011	Netherlands**	06-022-9111	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	100-011	Norway*	800-190-11	Pakistan	109
Philippines**	105-11	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Peru*	191
Russia** (Moscow)	155-9042	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Suriname	156
Saipap*	255-2872	Romania	01-800-4288	Uruguay	00-0410
Singapore	800-1111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	500-59-00-11		
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611		
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		U.K.	0500-69-0011		
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Bulgaria	01-1810-0310	Kuwait	890-288	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Croatia**	99-38-0911	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Cyprus**	081-011111	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	Haiti*	001-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
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France	19-4-0111				
Germany*	0150-0010				
Greece*	00-800-1211				